

DEC 1 1910

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW



(2)
December, 1910

Rushing Freight by Fast Trains
A Real Presidential Campaign in Brazil
Senator Dolliver—A Tribune of the People
Acting Maeterlinck's "Blue Bird" in America
Two Decades of a Boys' and Girls' Republic
Musical Attractions and Activities
With the Books of 1910

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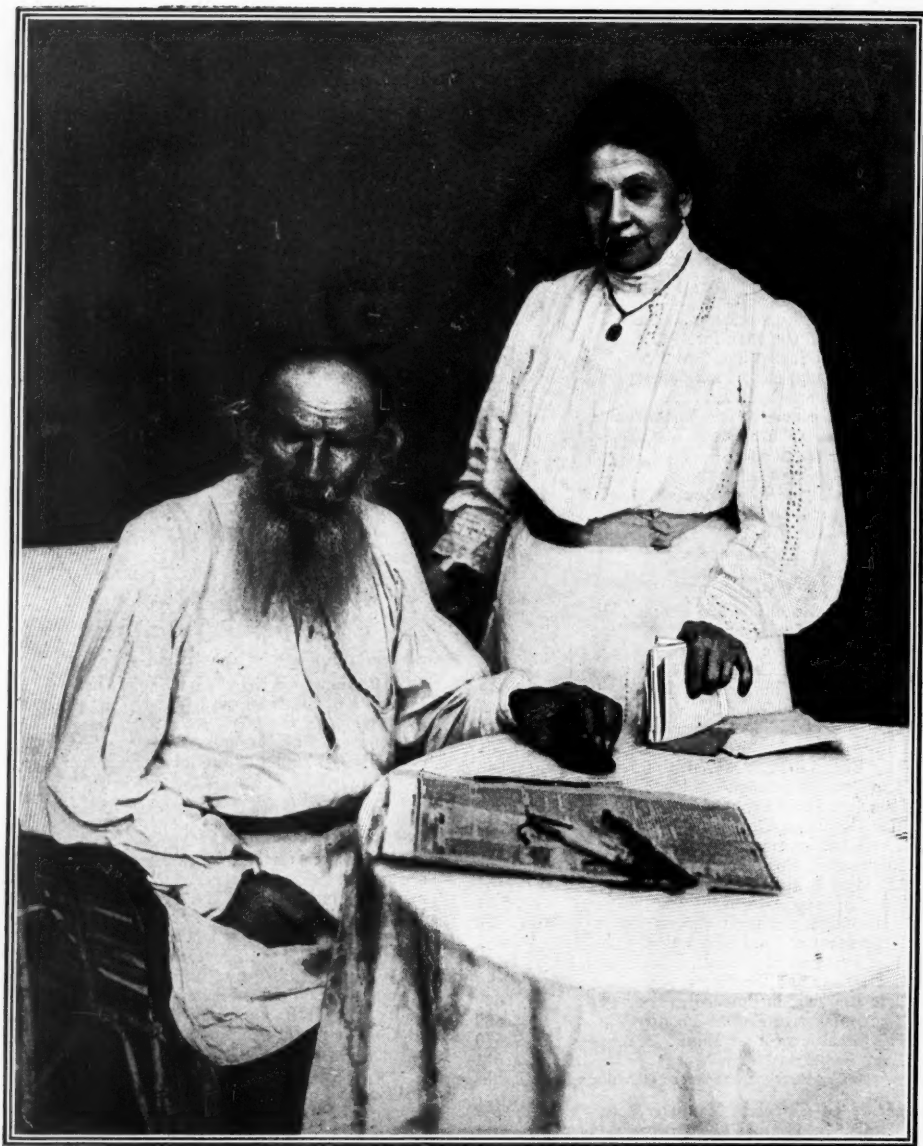
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TOLSTOY AND HIS WIFE AT YASNAYA POLYANA

(Leo Nikolayevitch Tolstoy, Born August 28, 1828—Died November 20, 1910)

The determination of Count Leo Tolstoy to end his days in seclusion away from his home, and his subsequent illness and death formed the topic of world interest last month. We have some things to say on another page (669) about the man and his career. The end came peacefully on November 20. Tolstoy's last words were characteristic: "Now comes death. That's all." Too little has been written of the devoted wife of the reformer. For forty-eight years she has been heroine as well as wife. It has been said that she has always managed "to slip a piece of velvet under her husband's crown of thorns just where he wished it to press most heavily."

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No. 6

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

*The Swing of
the Political
Pendulum*

In England the changes of sentiment that cause the oscillations of the political pendulum, putting one great party in power only to dispossess it and restore the other, are under constant study and observation. As members of the House of Commons from time to time either die or resign, so-called "by-elections," or special elections, are held in their constituencies to fill the vacancies. And as a number of these occur in every year, it is possible for experienced political statisticians to note rather accurately the changing trend of public opinion. Although in our larger country, with our party questions complicated by many State and local issues, it is not quite so easy as in England to keep accurate measurement of the changing tides of party strength, it is not difficult in a general way to follow the larger oscillations of politics. We have had a series of Republican Congresses, and the last two—including the one which will begin its short session December 5 and expire on the 4th of March—have had decisive Republican majorities. Yet it has been quite plain to keen and impartial observers that if a Congressional election were to be held at any time since July, 1909, the Republican majority would practically vanish and the Democrats would probably control the House.

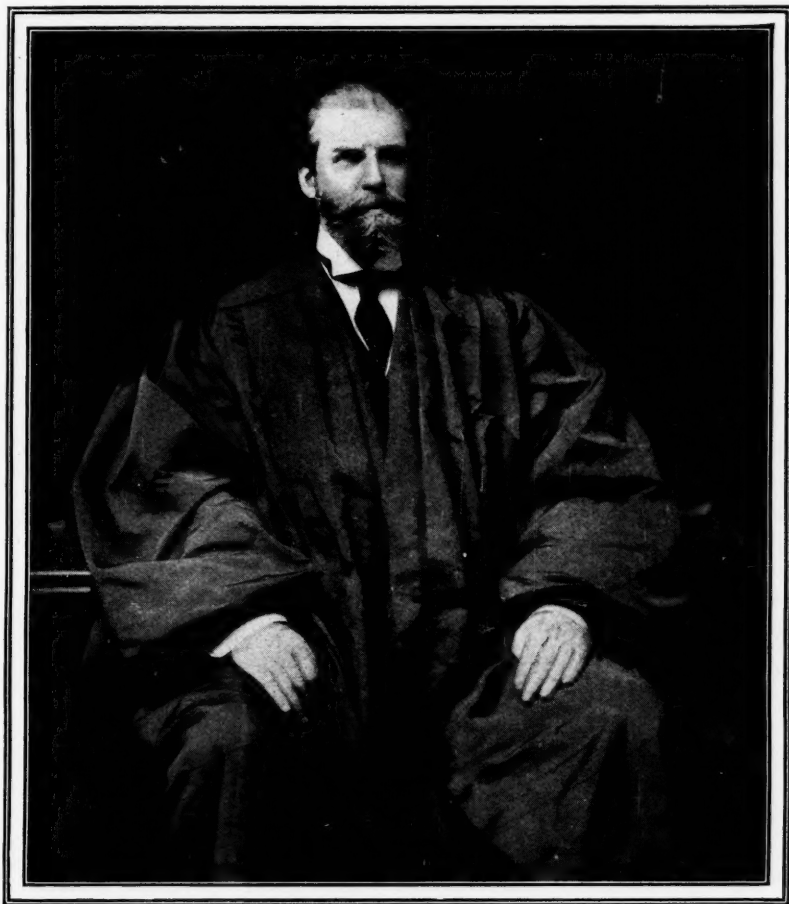
*Causes of
Republican
Defeat*

The country was profoundly dissatisfied with the Payne-Aldrich tariff, and was shocked to have that tariff praised by those who were expected to do nothing more than to explain it or give reasonable excuses for its faults. The special election in Massachusetts caused by the death of Congressman Lovering, which resulted in the election of a Democrat in a strong Republican district, showed plainly that Massachusetts and New England were

in a state of revulsion against the Republican party. Mr. Foss had made the tariff the principal issue. A Democratic victory in the Rochester, N. Y., district, following the death of Congressman Perkins, again resulted in a striking Democratic victory, the issues being twofold—namely, the Payne-Aldrich tariff and the misdemeanors of certain Republican leaders in New York. This reaction against the Republican party was so evident throughout the entire country that as the time began to approach, last June, for primary elections, conventions, platform-making, and the choice of candidates, there were very few politicians in the Republican ranks who had the slightest notion that the party in power could hold Congress or could carry either New York or Ohio. It would be



THE LANDSLIDE OF NOVEMBER 8.
From the Journal (Minneapolis)



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CHARLES E. HUGHES, OF NEW YORK, AS HE APPEARED LAST MONTH IN HIS ROBES AS A JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT AT WASHINGTON

desire to have him make a speech at the Saratoga convention. But, quite to the public's surprise, opposition arose and certain organization leaders who wished to keep control of the party machine hastened to associate themselves with Mr. Taft's friends and to make it appear that Roosevelt's going to Saratoga would be equivalent to bringing him out as a Presidential candidate for 1912. In order to exclude Colonel Roosevelt, Vice-President Sherman was selected for temporary chairman, and Mr. Taft consented to this program on the express condition that Roosevelt's agreement to it should be secured in advance. Mr. Roosevelt, however, was not consulted in advance, and a majority of the State Committee selected Sherman in the face of protests from the minority. Mr. Taft

promptly repudiated the use that had been made of his name, and what would otherwise have been a needless fight for the control of the Saratoga convention was at once precipitated.

*The
New York
Fight*

It was not Mr. Roosevelt's fight, but he had been drawn into it and there was no way by which he could withdraw without sacrificing the views of those who believed that the progressive or reform wing of the party ought to control the convention. Never in a long time had a State convention in New York been so untrammelled. Both sides worked openly and fairly. Every delegate arose in his place and named his choice for temporary chairman. It was in no sense a personal victory for Theodore Roosevelt that he was chosen over

James S. Sherman. It was not a contest between men, but one between groups of Republicans who had different views about the organization and control of the party. Only incidentally and in a minor sense did the fight in the Saratoga convention have any bearing upon larger questions of national policy. It is true that Vice-President Sherman had for many weeks been going about the country praising the Payne-Aldrich tariff as if that new law were a *summum bonum* and a happy solution of the tariff question for many years to come. And it is true that Mr. Roosevelt, and a good many of his supporters in the convention, felt that the Payne-Aldrich tariff would have to be revised in the near future, schedule by schedule, on the plan of a preliminary study by the Tariff Board, this being also President Taft's position. But it must be remembered that the entire Republican membership of New York's Congressional delegation had voted for the Payne-Aldrich tariff, and that most of these men were not only sitting in the Saratoga convention, but were supporting Mr. Roosevelt as against Mr. Sherman. Senator Root, Senator Depew, Mr. Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, Mr. Dwight, Republican whip of the House, Mr. Fassett, the distinguished member from the Elmira district, and other well-known men who had supported the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, were all in this convention and gave their votes for Roosevelt as temporary chairman, Mr. Root himself being made permanent chairman. The convention belonged to these gentlemen and their colleagues. It would be ridiculous to think for a moment that they were bossed by Theodore Roosevelt.

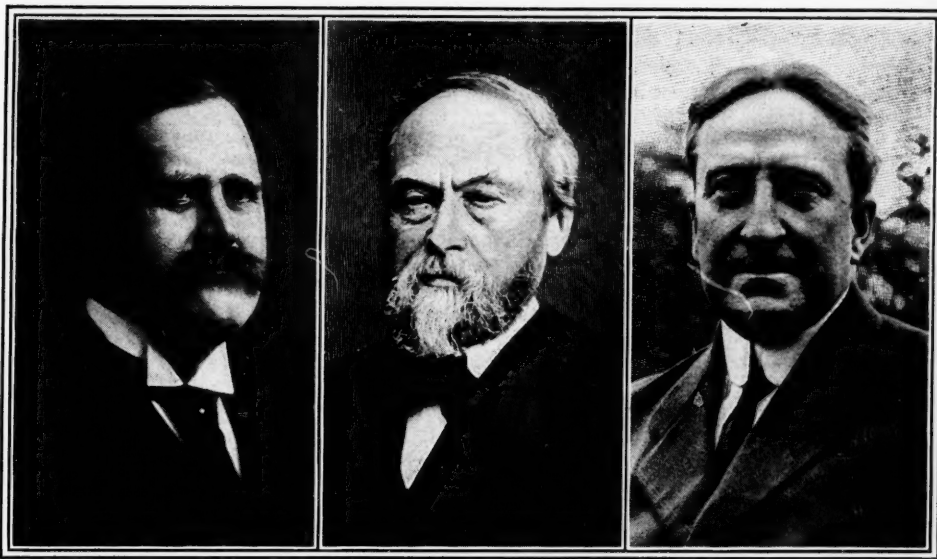
An Un-
trammelled
Party

The thing that happened was good for both wings of the Republican party in New York, because it showed that the Republican voters of the State, through their chosen delegates, could go into a State convention and have their way on the principle of majority rule. The nomination of Mr. Stimson for Governor was regarded as an excellent one, the platform was reasonable and progressive, and the result of it all was a campaign in which the Republican ticket had a good fighting chance, whereas nobody had believed such a thing to be possible this year. It was to have been expected that there would be some evidences of serious disaffection. Certain of the local bosses and their friends resented at heart the loss of their control over party machinery, and this to some extent was reflected in the

vote last month. Yet veteran party leaders, like Mr. Ward, the national committeeman, and Mr. Barnes of Albany, seem to have worked with entire loyalty for the success of the Stimson ticket, the same being true of Speaker Wadsworth of the Assembly. It was natural enough that so vigorous a man as Mr. Roosevelt should have been drawn very actively into the campaign for Mr. Stimson's election, although he had not originally intended to make more than two or three speeches. His work in the campaign was at great sacrifice of his own interests and was due to a generous friendship for Mr. Stimson and a firm belief that the Republicans had a right to strive for victory. When one considers the result in relation to the antecedent conditions, it is remarkable that in so great a State as New York, in a Democratic year, with many local causes coöperating with national ones, the Republicans should have come so near a victory that a change of about 2 per cent. in the total vote would have elected Stimson. There was no gain in the Democratic vote as compared with former elections, but, on the contrary, a marked falling off. Mr. Dix did not receive nearly as many votes for Governor as had been cast for the losing Democratic candidates in several recent gubernatorial elections. Mr. Stimson's defeat was caused by the abstention of Republican voters in the country districts. The voters of New York State outside of New York City two years ago cast almost 500,000 votes for Governor Hughes, while this year they cast considerably less than 400,000 for Mr. Stimson. In short, the Republicans of New York, as of other States, had made up their minds to discipline their own party. They would have disciplined it far worse but for those recuperative activities in which Mr. Roosevelt took a leading part.

Certain
Personal
Bearings

Thus those persons who have been eager to make it appear that the loss of New York State was a blow to Mr. Roosevelt have either deluded themselves or else have underestimated the political keenness of the American public. Certainly Mr. Roosevelt had nothing to do with the marked Democratic victories in Ohio and Massachusetts. Several members of Mr. Taft's cabinet had gone into Ohio in the closing days of the campaign and had said, with entire frankness and with official authority, that a Democratic victory this year in President Taft's own State would have to be construed as a vote of censure against the Republican administration. As we



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HON. EUGENE N. FOSS,
OF MASSACHUSETTSHON. SIMEON E. BALDWIN,
OF CONNECTICUTHON. JOHN A. DIX,
OF NEW YORK

THREE DISTINGUISHED DEMOCRATS ELECTED GOVERNORS OF EASTERN STATES

have already remarked, there was an intense disapproval of the Taft administration, early in the season, due in part to the very unfortunate efforts of the President in supporting the Payne tariff and in trying to discipline distinguished Republicans by using public patronage as a political club. In his proper duties as President Mr. Taft, with the coöperation of an able cabinet, is doing so many things of remarkable interest and value that his blunders as a politician can easily be forgotten and forgiven by those whom they do not happen to have injured. But many things had been done by the administration which added momentum to the movement against the Republican party. It was a surprising thing that whereas Harmon received a plurality of about 100,000 in Ohio, Dix should have won by less than 70,000 in New York. And this figure would have been far less but for one or two practical difficulties.

Two Important Details Election Day over most of the area of New York was exceedingly stormy—rain, snow, and sleet making the country roads almost impassable, and this fact kept thousands of Republican voters away from the polls. Furthermore, the Republicans this year had almost no campaign funds at all when compared with what they have been accustomed to use.

Heretofore they have had large sums for use on Election Day in "getting out the vote." This does not mean bribery, but it does mean the hiring of carriages and the employment of many helpers who exert themselves to see that reluctant or indifferent or half-invalid people are persuaded to take the trouble to vote their party ticket. If only one in three of those up-State voters who cast their ballots for Hughes in 1908, but who abstained from voting this year, could have been brought to the polls, Mr. Stimson would have been elected. The fact is not to be blinked that in times past the Republican party in New York has been able to collect a great deal of campaign money from large corporations or else from individuals identified with such enterprises. This year those sources of supply were shut off from the Republican State Committee. In the long run it will be a very fortunate thing that the Republican party can find out how to do its work without the assistance of corporations that expect in turn to seek legislative or other favors. But the lack of a campaign fund for the time being makes it very difficult to get out the vote. There was certainly no lack of money at the disposal of Tammany Hall and the Democratic State Committee this year. Wall Street and the corporation leaders were almost to a man bitterly opposing

Stimson and loudly supporting Dix. Their money was probably of some use to the Democrats, although their extreme and ill-considered utterances must have made many votes for Stimson. Wall Street was worked up to such a state of mind that it actually believed Mr. Roosevelt to be seeking a perpetual dictatorship of the country, or something of that kind, whereas the ex-President as a simple matter of fact was throwing himself so breathlessly into the hurly-burly of campaign politics that he was getting his halo very much bespattered and quite imperiling his political future, if, indeed, he had schemes or aspirations. To all reflecting people it is quite obvious that Mr. Roosevelt has political sagacity enough to know that his taking part in this year's campaign was not the way to win future nominations for himself. This is a topic that will take care of itself and needs no elaboration.

Upon one point Mr. Roosevelt is entitled to be more perfectly understood. It is not in the least true that he blew hot and blew cold on the tariff question. Nobody asked him to formulate precisely for the Republican party of the State of New York a tariff plank to be accepted at Saratoga. As it stood, however, that Saratoga plank, unanimously adopted, showed a most amazing change in Republican sentiment. Considering all the circumstances, the New York State tariff plank was

*New York's
Tariff
Attitude*

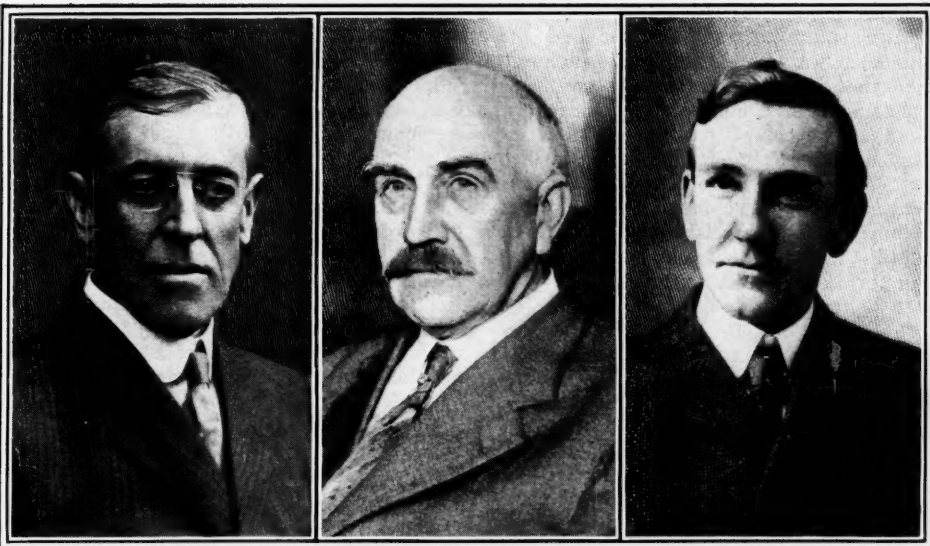


FLOTSAM AND JETSAM FOR WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
From the Pioneer Press (St. Paul)

more radical than that of Indiana or Iowa. More than half of the plank was devoted to a deliberate demand for a revision of the tariff, schedule by schedule, on the basis of scientific information to be secured by a non-partisan tariff board under the direction of the President. This was a position that Mr. Payne and his friends had opposed with all their might while they were making the Payne-Aldrich tariff early last year. And this is all that is of any consequence. That part of the plank which mildly defends the Payne-Aldrich tariff is of no consequence in view of the fact that the Republicans of New York do not ask to have the tariff let alone, but on the contrary demand an industrious and thorough tariff revision by an entirely new and revolutionary method. This magazine has been for several years demanding tariff revision on this new plan and has been supporting those business men and public leaders who have worked and plead for a tariff commission. Mr. Roosevelt has been upon the whole in years past an opportunist on the tariff question, rather than a strenuous tariff reformer. He is, nevertheless, in hearty sympathy with gradual revision and non-partisan tariff study. For our Western tariff reformers to attack Mr. Roosevelt on account of the Saratoga tariff plank is to show them extreme and rigid rather than open-minded and sagacious. The wonderful thing is that New York and Ohio have come squarely around to this new view of tariff revision, and that there is a basis of practical working agreement between the Republicans of these States and those of Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

*The Working
Basis of
Republican
Harmony*

This for the Republicans has been the great gain of the year. Mr. Taft deserves especial credit for having seen, at last, that there was no sense in wrangling over the question whether or not the Payne-Aldrich tariff was quite as good as it could have been made under the circumstances, but that there was great good sense in setting about to create a method for revising the tariff in a way that would not harm business while getting rid of the worst abuses. It would seem that we are to have a chance in the near future to try the revision of one or two schedules. It is rumored that some attempt to do this may be made at the present short session. This will be the only chance that the Republicans will have before 1913 to show their sincerity. If the Tariff Board could give them sufficient data for attempting a reasonable revision of some one



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HON. JUDSON HARMON,
OF OHIOHON. OSWALD WEST,
OF OREGON

THREE DISTINGUISHED DEMOCRATS ELECTED LAST MONTH

schedule before the present Congress expires on the 4th of March, the gain would be very great to the Republican cause. The Democrats seem to be committed to the doctrine of a complete and immediate tariff revision all along the line on the principle of a tariff for revenue only. There are two great obstacles in the way of any such program. In the first place, nobody possesses information authoritative enough to justify a complete and sweeping change of the tariff. In the second place, Democratic practice is totally different from Democratic theory, and Democratic members of Congress, behind the scenes, were just as active and successful in the log-rolling that made the Payne-Aldrich tariff as were their Republican colleagues. The next House of Representatives is to have a Democratic majority of fifty or sixty, but the chief object of many of these Democratic members, in case of tariff revision, will be the salvage of all those favors for their localities that were so successfully worked into the tariff law of 1909.

New England Sentiment There is a widespread feeling, in which thousands of Republicans share, that the Democratic victories of last month are an excellent thing for the country. The striking victory of Mr. Foss, as Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, was not a merely personal

affair. Governor Draper had made an excellent executive, and the voters were not expressing disapproval of him. New England desires tariff reciprocity with Canada and policies more progressive than those that the Republican party at Washington has made its own in recent years. The earlier Democratic victory in Maine was merely a foreshadowing of what Massachusetts did last month. Republican success in New Hampshire, where Mr. Bass was elected Governor by a good majority, can be attributed to the fact that this progressive young Republican was nominated as the result of a preliminary party house-cleaning. Although Rhode Island was carried by the Republicans, it should not be overlooked that the moral victory was with the Democrats. This is readily seen when one remembers that last year Governor Pothier carried the State by a majority of about 12,000, while this year his majority is less than 1000. When one further keeps in mind the total population of the State, it will be seen that the shrinkage of the Republican vote in Rhode Island is incomparably greater than that in New York. Thus the people who have been so eager to say that Roosevelt was rebuked by the Democratic victory in New York should be candid enough to admit that Senator Hale was far more decisively rebuked by the Democratic victory in Maine, that Senator Aldrich was

likewise rebuked by the falling off in Rhode Island's plurality, that Senator Lodge, by inference, was repudiated in Massachusetts, and that Senator Bulkeley was unsparingly condemned in Connecticut. Owing to the peculiar system of representation in New England, the Republicans of the Massachusetts legislature will be in sufficient majority to give Senator Lodge another term. But a number of them are opposed to Mr. Lodge, and if they should combine with the Democrats it is possible, though unlikely, that Mr. Lodge may lose his seat.

*Baldwin
and
Roosevelt*

The election of Judge Baldwin to the Governorship in Connecticut was by a plurality small but sufficient. Questions were raised during the campaign about certain labor decisions of Judge Baldwin when he was on the Supreme bench of his State. Mr. Roosevelt repeated on the stump certain statements that had been made to him to the effect that Judge Baldwin had favored the view that working men ought to be permitted by contract with their employers to waive rights of compensation in case of accident. Within a few years past it has come to be the more prevalent opinion that it is bad public policy to allow working men to sign away their rights. Judge Baldwin took the ground that Mr. Roosevelt had misunderstood, and therefore misstated, the decisions rendered by him in the cases which had been brought into the discussion. Mr. Roosevelt could have had no possible desire to misrepresent Judge Baldwin, while on the other hand Judge Baldwin, as an incorruptible authority on the bench, a famous teacher of the law, and a citizen of model qualities, could not have rendered a decision that did not seem to him to lie in the line of his exact judicial duty. Is it not possible that in this controversy of a heated campaign some third person or persons may have been guilty of causing each of these distinguished citizens to misunderstand the other? Certainly Connecticut honors herself in electing Judge Baldwin to her chief office.

*Wilson's
Striking
Success*

By all odds the most impressive personal victory of the entire campaign was that of Woodrow Wilson, who was elected Governor of New Jersey by a plurality of almost 50,000. Mr. Fort, the present Republican Governor, had given the State a good administration, and Vivian Lewis, who ran against Woodrow Wilson, was a worthy candidate. These

facts make Wilson's victory so much the more striking. Comparing the population of the States, if Dix had done as well in New York as Wilson in New Jersey, he would have won by 200,000. Dr. Wilson's campaign, as we showed in the November REVIEW, was of the finest and most reputable sort. He treated his competitor with perfect courtesy, and argued his case on broad grounds. He has withdrawn from the presidency of Princeton University and has also resigned the professorship of jurisprudence. Thousands of Republicans voted for Dr. Wilson in order to show their personal admiration and to express the opinion that there are times when one should lay aside party preferences in order to place some distinguished publicist at the head of the State.

*Harmon and
the Man
for 1912*

Governor Harmon's victory in Ohio was very decisive, and his plurality seems to have been about 100,000 as against the 19,000 that he obtained when elected two years ago. He has now fully emerged as a national figure of great importance, and a very valuable asset to the Democratic party. The discussion of Presidential candidates is not only an innocent practice but quite a praiseworthy one. It can do no Democrat any harm to ask his neighbor whether Governor Judson Harmon, Governor-elect Woodrow Wilson, Mayor Gaynor of New York City, or some other man of repute and honor in the party, would make the best candidate in 1912. The pros-



WHAT SHALL THE HARVEST BE?
(From the Journal (Minneapolis))



IT LOOKS AS IF THE NEXT PRESIDENT WOULD BE FROM OHIO

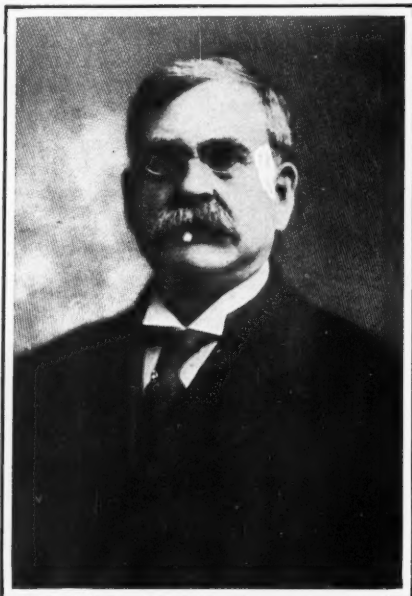
From the Journal (Minneapolis)

pects now are that the Democratic National Convention will be free and untrammelled, and that it will make a good choice from among strong men.

The Republican "Standard-Bearer" Nor is there any reason to think that the Republican National Convention will be unduly dominated either by Mr. Roosevelt and his friends or by the "steam-roller" of President Taft and Postmaster-General Hitchcock. The weak point in the Republican convention lies always in the temptation to manipulate the delegations from four or five Southern States where there is no genuine Republican party. South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, and perhaps Arkansas, have Republican organizations that exist mainly to receive federal patronage and to make the best bargains they can with their votes in national conventions. Since both Virginias, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri now have strong and genuine Republican organizations, the danger of scandal in the manipulation of Southern delegations in Republican national conventions has become much reduced. It is probable that the next Republican convention will be made up very largely of unpledged delegations. Nobody at this date can tell us what man either convention will nominate, but we may all speculate as freely as we like regarding the possibilities.

Beveridge and His Moral Victory

Although the Indiana Legislature has been carried by the Democrats—so that Senator Beveridge will lose his seat while John W. Kern will be named for that place—it is well within bounds to say that a fair analysis of the election returns would show that no other Republican last month won so distinct a personal triumph as Senator Beveridge. His campaign was notable in many ways. If he had been running directly—that is to say, if Indiana had provided an arrangement such as exists in certain other States for allowing the voters to indicate their preference for Senator—Mr. Beveridge would undoubtedly have carried the State by a large majority. All the conditions were against winning a Republican legislature. The State was strongly Democratic to begin with. The temperance question was involved in choosing a legislature, so that many who would have voted for Beveridge as Senator had interests at stake which led them to help elect a Democratic legislature. The Republican candidates for Congress were overwhelmingly defeated throughout the State, with the single exception of Mr. Crumpacker, who barely saved his seat. Yet Mr. Beveridge came so close to carrying the legislature that probably a thousand votes distributed through the close districts would have turned the scale. If the county-option question had not been pending, Beveridge would have carried the legislature



HON. LAFAYETTE YOUNG, OF IOWA
(Appointed Senator to succeed the late J. P. Dolliver)

by an ample margin. He will be missed from the Senate, but the strength of his position in Indiana is so great that he may be expected to return to public life in the comparatively near future.

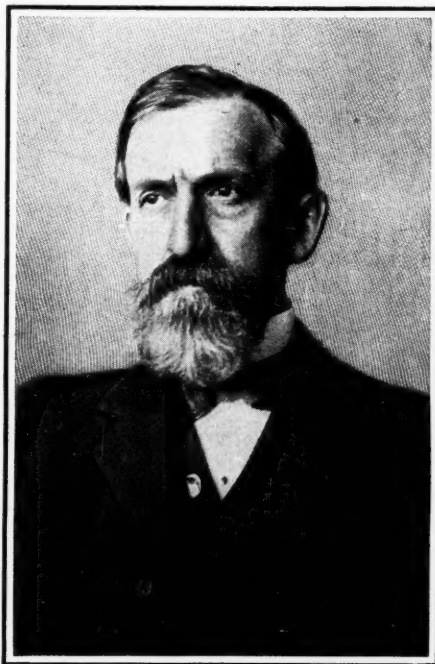
Iowa's Experience Another State that illustrates the growing independence of the average voter is Iowa. Two years ago Governor Carroll carried the State by a plurality of 108,000. This year he carried it by 18,000. Governor Carroll had chosen to align himself with the "standpat-ers," in opposition to the course pursued in Congress by Senators Dolliver and Cummins. He was loyally supported in this campaign by Senator Cummins himself, but the mood of the State was radical and progressive; and Carroll would have been defeated if Iowa had not been so strongly Republican to begin with. The vacancy in the Senate caused by the lamented death of Senator Dolliver has been temporarily filled by the appointment of the Hon. Lafayette Young, editor of the *Des Moines Capital*. Mr. Young has been one of the journalistic leaders of the "standpat," or "anti-Cummins," wing of the party. He declares that he will work in the Senate in personal harmony with Senator Cummins, although it is not to be expected that he will be in full political accord with his colleague.

In Other States

Pennsylvania's normal Republican majority almost vanished last month, but Texas was able to give a Democratic plurality of 120,000. In Tennessee there was a lively campaign affected by local conditions of a peculiar sort, resulting in the election for Governor of the Republican candidate, Mr. Hooper, by 13,000 plurality. In Michigan a strong progressive candidate for the Governorship, Chase S. Osborn, won a decisive victory, while in Minnesota Governor Eberhart was reelected also by a good margin. In Nebraska the Republican candidate, Mr. Aldrich, was elected by 15,000, while in Wisconsin, McGovern, the Republican candidate, was strongly victorious. Senator La Follette's influence was dominant and his type of radical Republicanism received no setback.

The Next House and "Cannonism"

While the Sixty-second Congress will have a majority of from 50 to 60 Democrats in the House, the Senate will remain Republican by a reduced majority of about a dozen. The question of the Speakership of the next Congress seems to be settled in advance in favor of the Democratic leader, the Hon. Champ Clark, of Missouri. While Speaker Cannon was triumphantly reelected by his fellow-citizens of



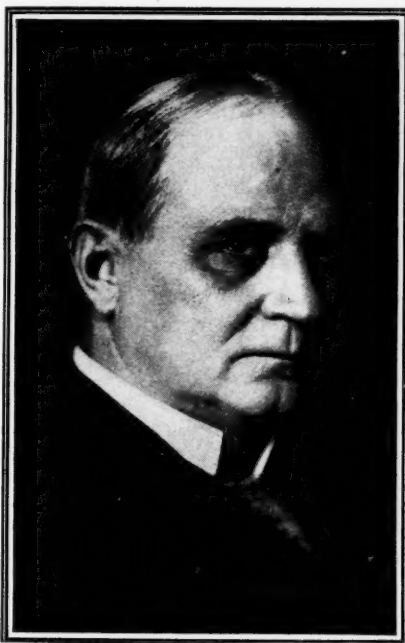
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HON. JOHN W. KERN, OF INDIANA
(Who will have Beveridge's seat in the Senate)

the Danville, Ill., district, he will not be subjected to the test of a canvass for a fifth consecutive term as Speaker. The question of "Cannonism," so called, thus settles itself in so far as Cannonism has anything to do with Mr. Cannon himself. The question of Cannonism, however, as related to the existing rules and methods for managing the business of the House is by no means settled. When the Democrats carried the House after denouncing Mr. Reed's rules and methods as Speaker, they themselves retained and practiced the Reed system without abatement. It remains to be seen whether "Cannonism" in all its vigor will not be practiced under the Speakership of the able and genial Champ Clark. Anyhow, "Uncle Joe" will be on the floor.

The Senate's Changes

We have already mentioned a number of personal changes that will take place in the Senate after this winter's short session. From the Republican side there will be missed the faces of Senators Aldrich, Hale, Burrows, Beveridge, Warner of Missouri, Carter of Montana, Burkett of Nebraska, Kean of New Jersey, Depew of New York, Dick of Ohio, Piles of Washington, Scott of West Virginia, and perhaps one or two others. There seems some probability that the New York Legislature may elect the Hon. Edward M. Shepard as Mr. Depew's successor. Mr. Shepard is a man of such ability and high standing that his election to the Senate would be praised throughout the country. It had been supposed that the Democrats of Missouri would send the Hon. David R. Francis to the Senate, but it would seem that the voters on Election Day expressed preference for Mr. James A. Reed. Congressman Hitchcock, a well-known Nebraska Democrat, will succeed Senator Burkett. It is not known as yet what New Jersey Democrat will take the place of Senator John Kean. In Ohio, where they are discussing the Democratic successor of Senator Dick, the name of Mr. Pomerene seems to be most prominent. In the State of Washington, Miles Poindexter will be chosen to succeed Senator Piles. It is possible that Senator Scott of West Virginia may be succeeded by Senator Elkins' father-in-law, the venerable Henry Gassaway Davis. Thus, not to mention any more prospective changes, it is plain that the personnel of the Senate in the near future will retain very few of the well-known men who were there a dozen years ago. The country now unmistakably demands the election of Senators by direct popular vote.



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HON. CHAMP CLARK, OF MISSOURI
(Leader of the Democrats in the House and probable speaker of the Sixty-second Congress)

Pacific Coast Elections

On the Pacific Coast this year's elections were more than usually significant, not merely from the viewpoint of factional and party politics, but as indications of the drift of public sentiment on questions of more than local importance. In all three of the coast States the progressive wing of the Republican party retains its lead, in the main, but in Oregon one of the two Congressmen chosen last month is Mr. Hawley, a standpat member of the present House, while the Governor-elect, the Hon. Oswald West, is a Democrat. The Republican candidate, the Hon. Jay Bowerman, was regarded as a conservative and was opposed by Senator Bourne. No United States Senator will be chosen in Oregon until 1913. California elected the Hon. Hiram Johnson, Progressive Republican, to the Governorship by a decisive majority, and Mr. William Kent, of the same political faith, will represent one of the districts in Congress. The other seven members of the State's Congressional delegation are Republicans of varying shades of progressiveness. The California and Washington Senatorships will both go to Republicans,—that of Washington to Representative Poindexter, Progressive, who was named by an overwhelming vote in the Sep-



WOMEN AT A WESTERN POLLING PLACE. "IT IS LIKE GOING TO THE GROCERY STORE"

tember primaries. Washington's representation in the next House will consist of two Progressives,—Stanton Warburton and William L. La Follette,—and one Standpat Republican,—the Hon. William E. Humphrey, who has a seat in the present Congress.

Progress of Woman Suffrage Far more interesting than the fate of individual candidates, whether Progressives, Regulars, or Democrats, was the ratification of the woman-suffrage amendment to the Washington State constitution. Every county in the State gave a majority for the amendment, and some of the more populous counties, like Kings, in which Seattle is located,—maintained a ratio of two to one in favor of the amendment. The direct effect of this action of the voters will be to add about 150,000 women to the rolls of qualified voters in the State. These new voters may participate in next spring's elections. No action is required on the part of the Legislature. It is stated that this important gain to the cause of woman suffrage was achieved by the women themselves with little or no aid from outside organizations. Effective work was done among the grangers and labor unions. Seattle now becomes the second large city of the country

in which women have a vote, Denver having monopolized that distinction for many years. In Colorado, by the way, four women were elected to the Legislature last month. In three other States,—Oregon, South Dakota, and Oklahoma,—similar amendments were defeated.

Oregon and the Referendum

In Oregon, the cause of woman suffrage encountered a discouraging setback. The constitutional amendment conferring the franchise on women was defeated for the fifth time, and with a larger adverse vote than ever before. While every county of Washington was carried for the proposition, in Oregon every county was lost for it. In the latter State woman suffrage was only one of thirty-two distinct propositions submitted to the voters at the recent election under the referendum and initiative. Considering the fact that every Oregon ballot, in addition to the thirty-two propositions submitted to the voters, contained the names of 130 candidates, the wonder is that the individual voter was able to declare his choice with any discrimination whatever. The results show, however, that the Oregon voter is becoming so well drilled in the use of the peculiar electoral mechanisms

of his State, that he could participate effectively, and apparently with keen interest, in the complicated contest of last month. In most of the Eastern States,—New York, for example,—which have had less education in the use of the referendum, it is extremely difficult to get any considerable number of voters to take the trouble required to mark ballots on constitutional amendments submitted to them for ratification. In Oregon, on the other hand, from 75 to 90 per cent. of the voters have formed the habit of voting on all kinds of referendum and initiative propositions that are submitted from time to time, and last month they were able to dispose of thirty-two such propositions with apparent ease. Besides woman suffrage, they were called upon to decide upon prohibition of the liquor traffic, and while they defeated State-wide prohibition, they adopted a plan for "home rule" or local option in the matter of regulating the sale of liquor for all cities and towns. The labor unions were strong enough to secure the adoption of a radical employers' liability bill, submitted under the initiative. This bill provides that contributory negligence shall not be a defense. The bill extending the direct primary law to make it include in its scope the delegates to national presidential conventions was probably carried by a small majority. Other matters voted on at last month's election in Oregon were of purely State interest.

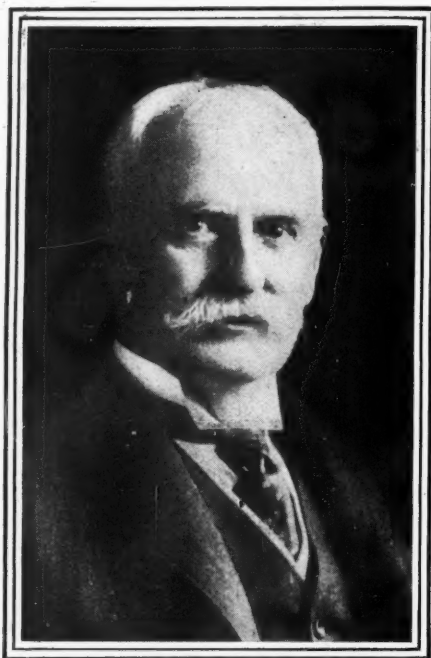
^A
San Francisco
World's Fair

The Pacific Coast Congress met in San Francisco for three days' sessions on November 16-18. Governors and high officials of States west of the Rocky Mountains, as well as the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, mayors of important towns, and prominent men from the whole Western country were present and took part. The Congress was called chiefly for the purpose of determining the attitude of the coast States and Territories on the questions of the American merchant marine, a battleship fleet for the Pacific, and the scope of the Proposed Panama Exposition of 1915. It will be for the United States Congress to decide whether the Panama Exposition shall be held at New Orleans or at San Francisco, but the people in San Francisco are proceeding on the supposition that the matter has already been decided in favor of their city. On November 15, at a special election, they voted \$5,000,000 of city bonds for the exposition in addition to \$5,000,000 already voted by the State of California, and \$750,000 subscribed by citizens. The substantial growth in San



VICTOR BERGER, ELECTED TO CONGRESS LAST MONTH AS A SOCIALIST

Francisco's population as shown by the census returns—21 per cent. in ten years, notwithstanding the great fire of 1906, which practically wiped the city off the map for the time being,—furnishes an argument of some weight to the advocates of a Pacific Coast exposition. Those Easterners who argue that San Francisco is too far from the country's center of population, and that many would be deprived of an opportunity to visit the exposition for that reason, are reminded of the success of two expositions already held on the Pacific coast in recent years, namely, the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Fair at Seattle last year, and the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland in 1904. Many tourists from the Eastern States and the Middle West visited those fairs, and the custom of trans-



SENATOR ALDRICH, WHO IS DEVOTING HIMSELF TO
BANKING AND CURRENCY REFORM

continental journeys is becoming more common from year to year. It is held, too, that the opening of the Panama Canal should be celebrated on the Pacific coast rather than on the Mississippi River, but there is much to be said for both places.

*The
Socialist
Vote*

Among the surprises of the election was the growth in the Socialist vote shown in various parts of the country. Wisconsin sends to Congress from one of the Milwaukee districts the first Socialist who has been a member of that body, Mr. Victor L. Berger, a man widely known as a leader of his party, and a scholar of no mean ability. In New York, Mr. Charles E. Russell, the magazine writer, received, as candidate for Governor, the largest vote that the Socialists have polled in that State. In Indiana there was a doubling of the Socialist vote in many of the larger cities, and the total shows an increase of nearly 60 per cent. since the last preceding election. In California also Socialist gains were considerable, especially in the cities of San Francisco and Los Angeles. Throughout the country the well-organized campaigning of the Socialist propagandists is apparently producing substantial results.

*Problems of
Currency and
Banking*

More constantly with us than the distinctively political questions are those that have to do with practical economics. Almost everybody is interested in the discussion of causes and remedies for the great increase in the cost of living. That these daily problems of private or household economics have some relation to government and politics in the large sense cannot of course be denied. It is true that the currency question has a good deal to do with popular welfare. The steadiness of industry and the productive processes in general is of great concern to all wage earners; and the country's system of banking and currency is most directly related to the steadiness of industrial operations. There is reason to think that we shall, in the near future, find it more easy to agree about remedies for the evils that grow out of our imperfect performance of monetary and banking functions. The great Monetary Commission headed by Senator Aldrich goes steadily forward in its monumental and patriotic work. There are those who profess to think that this commission is too close to alleged money trusts of Wall Street and monopolists of industry and capital. Whatever its proposals may be, the sound thinkers of the country must analyze them thoroughly. For our own part, we believe that this commission is working in the most scientific spirit, availing itself of the experience of the whole world, with the single-minded purpose of benefiting the American people. Many representatives of the commission, of the Bankers' Association, and of our best groups of economic and political thinkers, discussed the money question in New York last month under the auspices of the Academy of Political Science. The thought of the country is moving steadily toward some plan of central control over note issues and banking reserves,—not to weaken our thousands of independent local banks, but to strengthen them in every time of need.

*Studying
National
Expenditures*

It is also true that the tariff and taxation questions are closely related to the economic welfare of the average man. The country is glad to see President Taft standing so staunchly behind his Tariff Board headed by Professor Emery. Undoubtedly the best thought of the country in all parties approves of thorough and impartial study of tariff and taxation problems. President Taft is much happier in doing these real things that make for wise legislation and good administration than in bothering with questions of so-called

"patronage," and party politics. Not only is he serving his country well by giving all the prestige of the administration to the work of this special tariff board, but he has set in motion another piece of machinery that it is not desirable at this stage to advertise with great detail, yet one that deserves more than a passing word of recognition. It is one thing to profess a willingness to introduce economy into public expenditures, and it is quite a different thing to find out how to do it without impairment of efficiency. Mr. Taft has not merely professed his willingness to reduce expenditures, and he has not only instructed heads of departments and bureaus to keep down their estimates and lop off superfluous outlays, but he has undertaken a kind of inquiry that has been organized for great and permanent results.

*How Taft
is Doing
It*

He has quietly looked about the country for the best man to formulate and organize this inquiry, and he has found him in the person of Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, one of the Directors of the Bureau of Municipal Research in New York City and a very eminent authority on public accounting and administration. He has installed this work in the White House offices and has assumed full authority for the system that Dr. Cleveland, in association with Secretary Norton, is carrying into effect. Committees of very able men have been organized in all the departments, and these men are working together with a view to making methods of Government expenditure more definite and uniform. Heretofore, every department, in submitting its estimates to Congress, has made its own classification; and as a basis for intelligent and efficient expenditure these classifications must all be made over on a scientific plan, and the same plan must be carried through all the business of the Government. It is a mistake to suppose that the Treasury is being extensively robbed, or that great scandals will be unearthed. But there is room for immense improvement in the details of budget-making, and the Government needs to apply the test of efficiency to every dollar spent and to every man employed. It is not unlikely that the result of a study of this kind will be to provide some sort of retirement pension in order to relieve the departments of many hundreds of routine officials who render no valuable service. It is true that some bureaus and services have not men enough. Most of them, however, have too many employees of the wrong kind and not enough of the right kind.



DR. FREDERICK A. CLEVELAND

(Who is conducting the President's inquiry into government expenditures)

*Providing for
90,000,000
People*

It is evident that the completed work of the census office will show a large growth in the total population of the country and a relatively large growth of cities. Ten years ago the population of the country was, in round figures, 76,000,000, and twenty years ago it was somewhat under 63,000,000. This year it is likely to reach 90,000,000. We have almost twice as many people, living within the same area, as we had in 1880. These millions of town dwellers have to be fed, and their demands for good food, comfortable clothing, and suitable housing are those of a country whose standards of living are much higher than the standards of any other large country. Certainly this has much to do with the high prices of food and the cost of other items in the workingman's budget.

*The
Tides of
Migration*

The Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, N. Y., the Hon. William Williams, informs us that with some estimates for the month of December we may say that the immigration for the calendar year 1910 will be 932,000. For the fiscal year ending with last June it was 786,000. This has to do with



PROFESSOR E. R. A. SELIGMAN

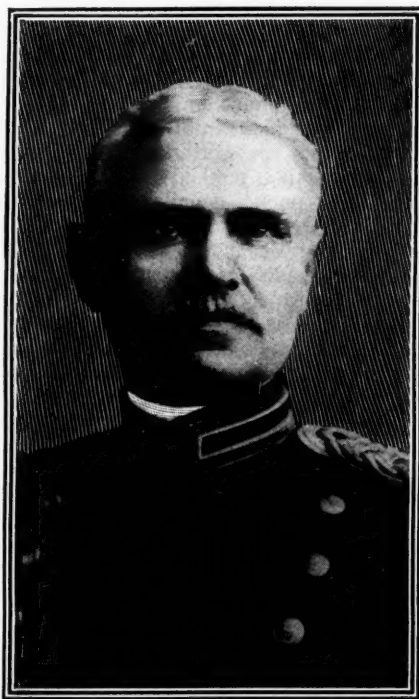
(Eminent economist who was honored last month for a quarter century of public service)

arrivals at the port of New York. The great years of influx were 1905, 1906, and 1907, when in the last of these years the total reached almost 1,300,000. For the past three years the average has been about 750,000 a year; but this makes no note of the vast return movement of 1908 and 1909, following the industrial depression due to the panic. About 700,000 aliens went back to Europe in the year that ended June 30, 1908, more than half of them taking their families and effects and going as emigrants. In the next year about 400,000 aliens went back, more than half of them intending to stay permanently in Europe. The tide is now setting strongly this way, and there is perhaps no better indication of improved conditions of labor and industry throughout the country. We shall have busy times in 1911.

A Representative Economist

With so many questions pressing upon us that require expert and thorough study, we have come into full appreciation of our professional economists and our really qualified publicists. It was fitting that in association with the meeting of the Academy of Political Science last month one of its leading members, Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, of Columbia University, should have been honored in a public manner on the completion of twenty-five years of service as a teacher and economic

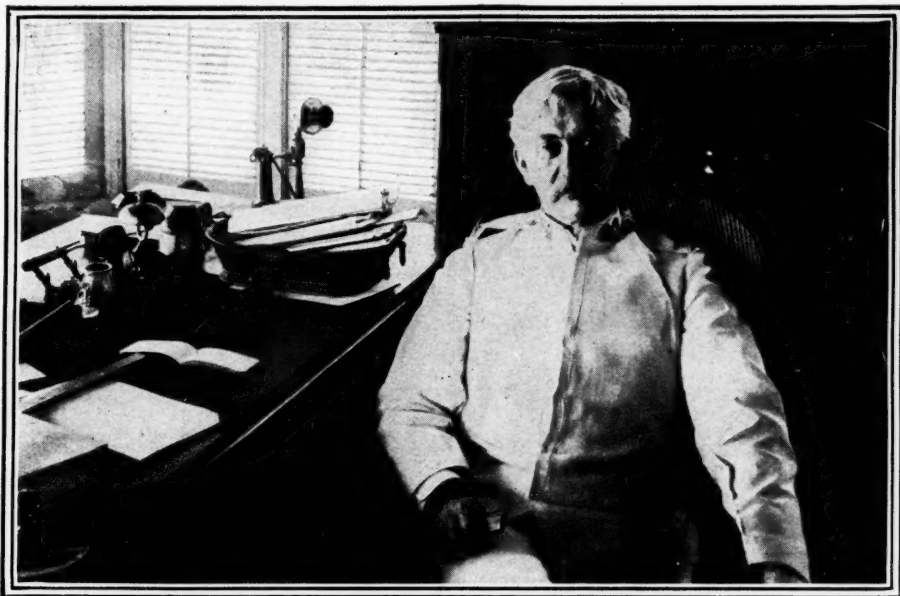
writer, and a valuable citizen. Men like Professor Seligman are rendering almost untold service to the country. Here is a man whose study of the problems of taxation is helping the tax authorities of every State in the Union to work out better and more equitable methods. His work has been of great value to the city of New York and to the State. Attending the Seligman dinner and speaking as one of Seligman's former pupils was Professor Emery of Yale, now at the head of President Taft's Tariff Board. President Taft's commission on the control of railroad stock and bond issues, of which President Hadley is the chairman, recognizes the same type of men as necessary to the wise adjustment of great economic problems. Members of this board also have come under Professor Seligman's valuable influence. Mr. Roosevelt as President availed himself of the services of many men of this type, and President Taft shows fully as high an appreciation of their value to the Government. Senator Aldrich, whatever might have been his earlier views as to the value of these academic people, understands very well their worth in the handling of our present-day problems and is gladly welcoming their coöperation in dealing with the work of his commission.



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COLONEL GEORGE W. GOETHALS

(Chief engineer and chairman of Canal Commission)



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COL. W. C. GORGAS, ASSISTANT SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, AND
CHIEF SANITARY OFFICER OF THE ISTHMIAN CANAL ZONE

*Progress
of the
Canal*

President Taft's visit to Panama has not been a junket, but a significant step in the progress of our greatest undertaking. His previous visit was just before his inauguration. He finds remarkable improvement in everything that has to do with the food and housing of employees and all the conditions of life. He finds that the Gatun dam and locks have removed every doubt as regards the choice of the lock system instead of sea-level construction. He says that the time has come to discuss tolls, terminals, the economical disposition of the vast plant, and the proper means of policing and defending this greatest work of the centuries. To quote further his exact language: "The esprit among the canal employees and the intelligent and patriotic leadership of Lieut. Col. Goethals at every turn leave no doubt that the canal will be fully completed by January, 1915, within a cost of \$375,000,000." This is the sum that had been authorized. Returning experts of the American Institute of Mining, after visiting and studying the work at Panama, are unanimous in their praise, particularly of the sanitary department, under Colonel Gorgas, which has made living and work not merely possible, but entirely safe and comfortable. In this great undertaking our Government has eliminated partisan-

ship, favoritism, and graft of every form, and has relied upon the expert ability of trained engineers and professional health officers. This fact is so fully recognized that a Democratic Congress will sustain the President in finishing the canal with just as much certainty as would a Republican Congress. Next month we shall present our readers with more precise and extended information regarding the conditions at Panama and the progress of the enterprise.

*As to the
Express
Business*

Questions of hours of labor, rates of pay, and recognition of the teamsters' union were all involved to some extent in the great strike against the express companies which was so seriously disturbing to business, particularly in New York City, for a number of days last month. There was never any reason why these questions could not have been settled easily by mutual agreement or arbitration but for the arrogance of some of the high officials of the express companies. The public in general seized the opportunity to point out the colossal abuses of these express companies and their parasitical character. If the Government were doing its duty by utilizing the postal system for the highest public welfare, we should have a parcels post. The railroads, as common carriers and as corporations that ought to earn



Photograph by the American Press Association, N. Y.

POLICEMEN ESCORTING EXPRESS WAGONS IN NEW YORK LAST MONTH

profits for their own stockholders, should be doing whatever could not be done through the post-office. But these are questions that are not likely to be settled this year or next. The beginnings of a parcels post, however, ought not to be postponed. The same efforts to make the post-office an efficient business machine that are employed in doing the Panama work in a businesslike fashion, would turn postal deficits into vast profits and solve all questions as to postal rates.

*The
Steel
Trade*

The United States Steel Corporation now publishes regular quarterly reports of the number of tons of unfilled orders for steel. The report for November, made after three months of rising prices for the Corporation's securities, showed these unfilled orders standing at 2,871,949 tons, apparently the smallest volume of unfinished business on hand reported since the organization of the company. The mills of the Corporation are running, too, at less than half their normal capacity. While this low point was being reached, the common stock of the great concern rose from 61 in July to over 81 in the first part of November. Such a phenomenon of increasing stock quotations coincident with the decrease of production and unfilled orders to record low figures, would ordinarily indicate that the best informed judges of the situation were pretty sure that the low point in the activities of the industry was close at hand,

*The Railroads
as Buyers
of Steel*

Undoubtedly the railroads are holding off from spending money until they see what help the coming decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission will give them in the matter of allowing rate advances. The uncertainty on this score not only cuts down their current profits by the difference between the rates now in use and those which the railroads say are absolutely necessary to their financial health; it also hampers greatly their marketing of new securities to provide for necessary improvements and extensions. Such a well-managed and substantial property as the Michigan Central has just been forced to go abroad to market its notes, and to pay, it is currently reported, about 6 per cent. for the money it received. If the rate question were settled on a basis which the railroads considered fair, they would undoubtedly come into the market at once for steel rails and other supplies. The importance of the single item of rails is shown by the fact that over

3,000,000 tons, costing between eighty and ninety million dollars, are normally required by the roads every year. Some 45,000,000 tons of rails are in use in the country, and while the life of a rail varies between a few months,—for instance, on curves of the New York Subway,—and thirty or forty years,—on side tracks and unimportant branches,—the average life is generally considered to be about twenty years. Of all the rails consumed, then, something over 2,000,000 tons are absolutely needed for renewals; yearly new construction of say 4000 miles of track requires about 500,000 tons, and about 370,000 tons are exported. If there were a buoyant revival of trade in general, the roads would undoubtedly purchase much more than 3,000,000 tons of rails. The average annual production for the last nine years has been 2,950,000 tons; the low point came in the panic year 1908, with only 1,920,000 tons, and the prosperous years 1905, 1906, and 1907 showed an average of 3,650,000 tons. The full rail-making capacity of the country's mills is estimated to be much greater than these figures of actual production,—nearly 6,000,000 tons, in fact.

*The Cost
of Living
Decreasing*

Economists generally agree in selecting the high cost of living as a chief factor underlying the spirit of radicalism and political unrest, which, undoubtedly, have their part in obstructing the efforts of railway and industrial captains to market securities for even the most legitimate needs. It is interesting and important from many points of view to see a downward movement begin in the prices of necessities. Such a movement came into existence about the middle of November, in the prices of meats and of corn and other grain. The decrease showed first, naturally, in wholesale prices, and then spread with increasing rapidity to retail prices in most parts of America. By November 17, beef, pork, and lamb had declined by from two to four cents a pound in all cities except New York; sugar had dropped one cent a pound, and flour from \$6.90 to \$6.75 a barrel. The big packers attribute the sudden drop in meat prices to the bountiful crops of corn and oats, and to the previous phenomenally high prices, which had set every farmer to raising all the live stock he could manage to carry. The corn crop, a month ago recorded as over 3,000,000,000 bushels and the largest on record, is turning out even larger than it was then estimated, and the production of oats in 1910 also sets a new figure for America.

Thus the new and welcome tendency seems to be the result of the immutable laws of supply and demand, and the all-important question whether this is only a temporary setback to high prices, or the beginning of a new era in the cost of living, will pretty surely be answered by the continuing success, or the failure, of our crops. To be sure, there has been no great general reduction yet in the high cost of living. As compared with the high prices of January 1, 1910, Bradstreet's statistical index shows an average reduction to date of about 4 per cent. As compared with the low-price record of the generation, in 1896, prices are still nearly 50 per cent. above the bottom.

*Our Growing
Importance
in Art*

The opening of the winter musical season in the larger cities of the United States which usually occurs late in November or early in the present month, coinciding as it does with the beginning of the production of the more noteworthy dramatic pieces, affords an occasion for general comment upon the growth of artistic taste and feeling in the United States. The chief musical events of the present season in which the country in general may be said to be interested, are recorded with comments on another page this month, by Mr. Lawrence Gilman. Particularly worthy of mention among dramatic happenings has been the production in New York, on October 10, of Maurice Maeterlinck's allegory of happiness, known as "The Blue Bird." Our readers, we believe, will find interest in Miss Jeannette Gilder's comments on the production of this piece, which appear on another page, as well as in the fine photographs we reproduce in connection with the article. Artists, both musical and dramatic, from all over the world, now look with more respect than ever before upon American audiences and American opinions. Not a few of the most eminent European composers have visited this country to oversee in person the presentation of their productions. Signor Mascagni is expected to arrive some time during the present month to preside over the first presentation of his opera "Ysobel." Signor Puccini, another Italian composer, is already in this country, and in the course of a few weeks will personally see to the staging of the American play "The Girl of the Golden West," which he has put into operatic form. There could not be a more impressive tribute to the advance of artistic taste in this country than the reason recently given by Herr Andreas Dippel, the opera leader and man-



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RALPH JOHNSTONE, PREPARING FOR A FLIGHT
(Johnstone, who was one of the Wright flyers and had made the world's altitude record at Belmont Park, fell to death from a height of 800 feet at Denver)

ager, for desiring to become an American citizen. The genial German artist scorns to seek American citizenship for any financial reason or because of any assumed love for our institutions. "I wish to become an American citizen," he tells us, "because of what I see is the future of Grand Opera in the United States." At last one European has sought us for our culture.

The Belmont Park Aerial Tournament
The aviation tournament at Belmont Park passed off with no fatal accidents, and but one or two minor ones. The meet was the most important and, from the public point of view, the most satisfactory yet held in America. More than a score of flyers of international fame took part, and biplanes and monoplanes were represented in almost equal number. Often half a dozen or more machines were in the air at the same time. The sensational event of the tournament was

the race to the Statue of Liberty and return, a distance of 34 miles. Mr. Thomas F. Ryan had offered a prize of \$10,000 for the aviator accomplishing this feat in the fastest time during the meet. Three men succeeded in circling the Statue—Grahame-White, the Englishman, Count de Lesseps of France, and John B. Moisant, the American. The prize was won by Moisant, whose time of 34 minutes, 38.84 seconds was only $42\frac{3}{4}$ seconds less than Grahame-White's. Count de Lesseps took 39 minutes. All three men used Bleriot machines. The great speed contest for the Gordon-Bennett trophy was participated in by representatives of England, France, and America. The trophy went to Grahame-White, who made the required 100 kilometers at an average speed of 61 miles an hour. This is considerably better than the speed of 47.06 miles an hour made by Curtiss when he won the Gordon-Bennett trophy at Reims last year.

The third event of sensational interest was the new world's height record made by Ralph Johnstone on the last day of the meet. Johnstone climbed steadily up into a clear sky until he was entirely lost to view and had reached a height of 9714 feet, the greatest altitude yet attained by an aeroplane. Johnstone's death only a few weeks later was one of the tragedies of modern aviation. In making a spiral descent at Denver, his machine became unmanageable and fell from a height of 800 feet, Johnstone being instantly killed. The Michelin cup for distance seems likely this year to go to Maurice Tabuteau, who, on October 28, in France, flew 289 miles without a stop. The steady increase in the speed, height, and distance of aeroplane flights is making the usefulness of the flying machine in time of war more and more a subject of discussion in military circles. At various aviation meets during the past year, as well as at the one held at Baltimore last month, both sharp-shooting and bomb-throwing have been practised. Eugene Ely's success in flying his machine from the deck of a cruiser in Hampton Roads was particularly interesting to the Navy Department at Washington, and the addition of an aeroplane as part of the regular equipment of the new battleships is being seriously considered. The army is also interesting itself more actively in the aeroplane, and General Wood, Chief of Staff, has announced that plans for the formation of an aerial military squadron will soon be presented to Congress.

*Canadian
Tariff
Problems*

Substantial progress toward the conclusion of a real reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada was made during the five days' sessions of the American-Canadian Commission at Ottawa terminating on November 10. The meetings will be resumed early next month. It is then expected that the views of President Taft, as set forth in his message to Congress, and certain official forthcoming announcements of the government at Ottawa will bring about a definite agreement. One of the Canadian commissioners, while not willing to be quoted by name, has said: "The feeling at Ottawa is that, as a result of the conference, natural products from Canada will obtain easier access to the United States, and some American manufactures will obtain freer admission to Canada." Considerable opposition to the conclusion of such an agreement between the Dominion and the United States is reflected in the press of Great Britain. The coal and iron workers of Cape Breton also have organized to protest against the free admission of American coal. Various phases of the tariff problem have been occupying the attention of the Dominion parliament, which assembled on November 17. The last revision of the Canadian tariff was in 1907 when the protected industries gained all along the line. This was regarded as a settlement for many years. Now, however, as a result of the reciprocity negotiations with the United States and the revolt of the farmers of the great west, the tariff is a very live issue in Dominion politics. The farmers and grain-growers of Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, who have banded themselves into a very strong organization, are now clamoring for a reduction of duties on agricultural products. Some time this month six hundred or more farmers representing nine or ten provinces will meet Premier Laurier in Ottawa and ask for a lower tariff and reciprocity with the United States.

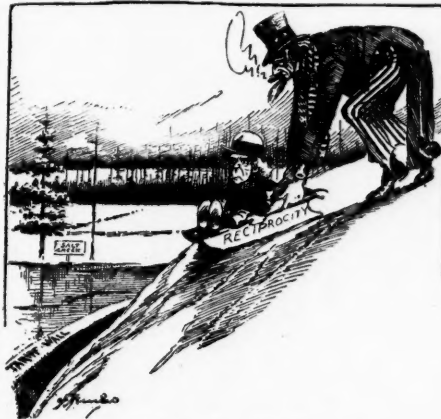
*The Dominion
Grows in Men
and Money*

The Dominion grows constantly in wealth, prosperity, and population. While the indications are that her wheat crop for 1910 will be slightly less than that of last year, the annual statement of the Canadian Finance Department shows a much larger increase in revenue than in expenditure for the past fiscal year, while the report of the Postmaster General indicates a surplus of approximately three quarters of a million dollars. Reports were current last month of the forthcoming resignation of

Lord Strathcona as Canadian High Commissioner at London. Lord Strathcona, who was formerly plain Donald Smith and the last resident governor of the Hudson Bay Company, has held the High Commissioner-ship for twenty years. He recently celebrated his ninetieth birthday. The regular decennial census of the dominion will be taken during the first few weeks of the year 1911.

*The Disorder
at the Mexican
Border*

There never was the slightest danger of any serious trouble between the United States and Mexico over the lynching last month, by Texans, of a Mexican citizen and the subsequent anti-American disorder at various points in the Mexican Republic, although for several days there was trouble enough in the newspapers. A Mexican named Rodriguez, employed as a farm hand at Rock Hill, Texas, having brutally shot and killed an American woman for some trivial reason, was taken from the jail where he was confined and burned at the stake on the night of November 3. The Mexican Government, through its ambassador at Washington, promptly protested against the outrage and presented a claim for reparation to the State Department. Meanwhile, anti-American demonstrations had taken place at various places in Mexico, notably at Guadalajara, where some property was destroyed and an American flag burned. The Mexican authorities promptly adopted severe repressive measures and prevented a repetition of the riotous demonstrations.



ONE CANADIAN VIEW OF RECIPROCITY
Uncle Sam (to Sir Wilfrid Laurier): "Just shet your eyes
and trust in your Uncle Sammy, Son."
From the World (Toronto)

*Mexico and the
United States
are Friends*

Undoubtedly the government of the State of Texas will take the proper course and punish the lynchers of Rodriguez. The Mexican authorities have already shown their honest intention to prevent further insults to Americans and injury to American property. A definite promise of immediate punishment of the offenders by the Federal Government at Washington, which some hot-headed Mexicans were demanding, was, of course, impossible. It is the right and duty of the State officials alone to proceed in such cases. The Federal Government must await State action. This anomaly of our political system has caused us, as a government and as a people, much embarrassment and not a little anxiety upon several noteworthy occasions in the past. But apparently it cannot be changed. It is not so many years since certain Italian citizens were outraged and murdered in Louisiana, and the Italian Government recalled its ambassador because the State Department at Washington was not able to force as prompt and satisfactory a settlement on the part of the State government as our Italian friends would have liked. More recently there was talk of worse than unpleasantness—of war itself—when the city of San Francisco made unpleasant discriminations against certain Japanese, and some of the Japanese newspapers found it difficult to understand why the government at Washington could not force the State authorities of California to make San Francisco "be good." Undoubtedly there is considerable anti-American feeling in Mexico. It is one of the cardinal doctrines of the opposition to President Diaz that he favors Americans and American interests unduly, and Diaz has many enemies. Some Americans resident in Mexico, moreover, have very bad manners, and these, with their business methods, undoubtedly justify Mexican dislike. The government at Mexico City, however, is in perfect agreement with the government at Washington.

*Elections in
Cuba and
Porto Rico*

Quiet elections in both Cuba and Porto Rico last month resulted in the popular endorsement of the party in power. The balloting in Cuba, on November 1, was for Senators, Members of the House of Representatives and all provincial and municipal officers throughout the island. It was the first election under the government of President Gomez. The campaign had been marked by considerable bitterness and some

violence, including the attempted assassination of General Pino Guérro, Commander-in-chief of the Cuban army. General Guérro has been a bitter opponent of the present administration, and the attempt on his life led to some charges of bad faith on the part of the government. The election itself, however, proceeded quietly, and the stability of the republic of Cuba has been demonstrated. In Porto Rico, the Unionist party again defeated the Republicans, electing every member of the House of Delegates. Dr. Luis Muñoz Rivera has been chosen Resident Commissioner at Washington, to succeed Señor Larrinaga.

*Muddled
British
Politics*

The Parliamentary conference arranged in June last in Great Britain, to bring about an agreement over the disputed questions between the Lords and Commons, has failed. On November 10, Premier Asquith publicly announced that the conference could not agree, adding: "It is the opinion of all members that all the conditions under which the proceedings were held preclude disclosures in regard to the course of the negotiations or the causes leading to their termination." Perhaps failure was inevitable. The demand of the Liberals for a radical curtailment of the power of the House of Lords to reject or modify legislation sent up to it by the Commons was shown by repeated appeals to the country to have the support of the British electorate. There could, therefore, be no compromise on this point. On the other hand, it was soon demonstrated that Mr. Arthur Balfour, who led the Unionist conferees, was being hindered in his apparently sincere efforts to agree upon a compromise by the obstinate attitude of some of the peers, and also of the other conservative interests which make up the political groups now in opposition to the government. Mr. Balfour himself is blamed for the failure of the conference. His supporters privately admit that he lacked the strength of will to force his more progressive views upon his colleagues, whom he was only nominally bound to consult. They also express the opinion that the failure of the conference may cost him the leadership of the opposition in Parliament. Mr. Balfour, as well as Premier Asquith, are moderates in politics, and the other members of the conference have expressed themselves publicly as willing to compromise. The irreconcilables of the Tory party, however, refused any compromise, and the conference failed.

The Question Restated

It will be useful, at this point, to restate briefly the question at issue and the main points of the long drawn-out quarrel between the two houses of Parliament. For years the House of Commons, the elective body of the British Parliament, has disputed the right of the House of Lords to reject or radically modify measures of finance originating in the Commons. In the last session of Parliament, the first budget of Chancellor Lloyd-George was rejected by the Upper House because, the Lords claimed, it contained provisions which were not strictly financial. It was the contention of the Peers that these general legislative provisions, which had been "tacked on" to the financial bill, should be submitted to the direct vote of the people. They did not deny the power of the Commons to carry through any bill exclusively devoted to raising or disbursing revenue. They rejected the budget and a new election was held. The Asquith ministry received a small majority at the polls. Then the Lords yielded and the budget bill became a law. The ministry, however, was desirous of settling at once the entire question of the relation between the two houses. They claimed that the Lords had exceeded their power, and drew up a series of resolutions which were passed by the Commons, the substance of which was to establish the power of the Lower House, as directly representing the people, to pass any measure over the veto of the Peers. This was the political status at the time of the death of King Edward VII. in May last. Instead of forcing the contest to a conclusion at that moment of national grief the ministry proposed a conference between the leaders of the two parties to undertake some definite settlement of the question. Four Unionist leaders and four Liberals, including the Premier, have been conferring during the entire summer. The conference having failed, there remained nothing but another appeal to the people for their verdict.

The Lords to Reform Themselves

Parliament convened on the fifteenth of last month, and a formal statement was expected from the Premier as to the intentions of the government. Clever parliamentary tactics on the part of the opposition, led by Lord Lansdowne, gave the Conservatives the initial advantage. On the 17th the Peers adopted, by a large majority vote, Lord Rosebery's resolutions for the remodeling of the upper house, in substantially the form in which they were introduced. We printed these resolu-

tions at the time, but restate them here. As adopted they provide

That the House of Lords shall consist of Lords of Parliament—a part chosen by the whole body of hereditary Peers from among themselves and by nomination by the Crown; secondly, those sitting by virtue of their offices and qualifications held by them; and finally, a certain number chosen from outside.

Then Lord Lansdowne, conservative leader in the Upper House, demanded that the government submit its veto bill at once. The leader of the Peers desired debate. Then he proposed to return the bill with a counter proposition, the terms of which would be substantially those submitted, some months ago, by Mr. Austen Chamberlain. This scheme, which is a modification of the Rosebery one, shows that the Peers are awake to the necessity of some real reform. Mr. Chamberlain's plan includes the entire abandonment of the hereditary right to vote in the Lords, and the infusion of new blood in the Upper House by elective or appointed members. It insists, however, on the right of the reformed House, by its vote, to compel the reference to the people of any matter deemed by them of sufficient intrinsic importance.



THE NEW JOHN BULL

(After the proposed "Federalization" of the British Isles, which would give Home Rule to England, Scotland and Wales, as well as to Ireland. Note the "All-British" costume of the old gentleman)

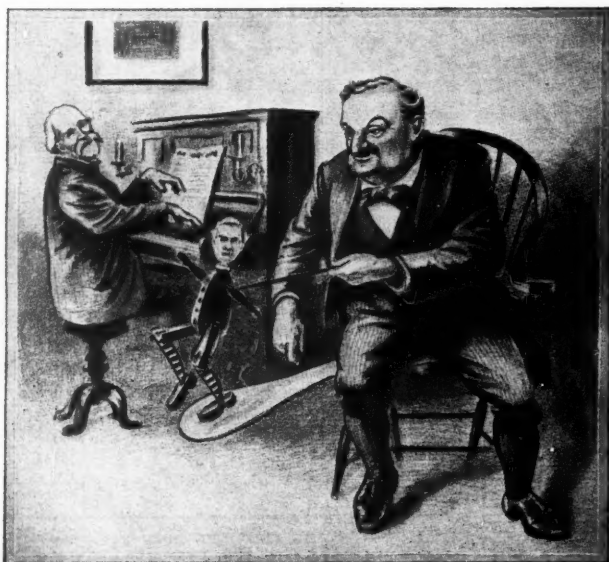
From *Punch* (London)

The Government Program
The government's anti-veto bill was introduced in the Commons on November 17. The next day the Premier, having consulted with King George, spoke with authority. It was the intention of the government, Mr. Asquith said, to pass the essential features of the budget, namely, the income tax, tea duty, and sinking fund provisions; to remove the pauper disqualification for old age pensions, and to dissolve Parliament on Nov. 28, should the Lords in the meantime reject the veto bill.

Irish Home Rule and "Devolution"
The main issue of the election, as put to the voters, will be the question of modifying the power of the House of Lords. Other issues, however, will inevitably claim attention. The most disturbing is undoubtedly the Irish problem. When, after the last elections, the Asquith ministry came back to the Commons with greatly reduced majorities, they found themselves at the mercy of the Irish Nationalists, who held the balance of power in the House. Undoubtedly, Mr. John Redmond, the Irish leader, was master of the Parliamentary situation, and he used his power and influence very skilfully during the early days of the session to further the cause of Home Rule for Ireland. It was the necessity of reckoning with the Irish that induced Mr. Asquith and other Parliamentary leaders,

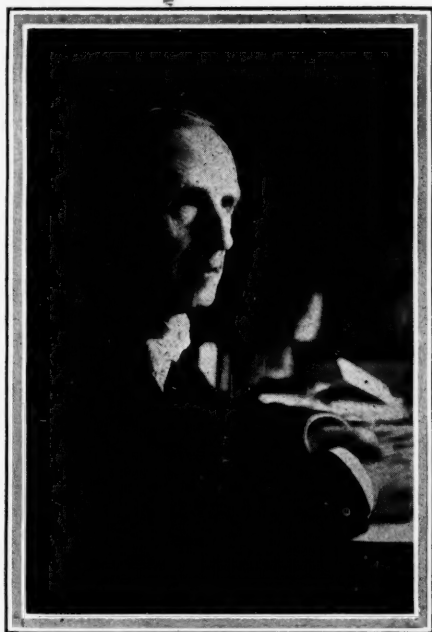
as well as Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada, and a number of other distinguished British statesmen, to favor the new imperial idea now popularly known as devolution. This, as we noted last month, is a scheme for the achievement of actual imperial federation, one of the items of which would be local autonomy for all parts of the Empire. Home Rule for England, for Scotland and for Wales would make Home Rule for Ireland at the same time less objectionable to the Tories. Mr. Redmond has recently made an extended tour of the United States, speaking in the interest of local self-government for Ireland, and has, it is reported, collected from American and Irish sympathizers a large sum of money to further that object. The Conservative journals are very bitter on this point. Led by the *Daily Mail*, of London, they bitterly denounce Mr. Redmond and appeal to the English people "to save the British constitution from smash at the dictation of Irish-Americans and of American gold."

The Budget and the Country
The issue of most popular concern after the Irish question, is the new system of taxation imposed by the budget. While denounced by the wealthy classes for the heavy taxes it imposes on the ownership of land and for other imposts to meet the large expenditures involved in the new Liberal legislation, the budget, on the whole, is popular in England. It has already lightened the burdens of the poor man and has proved an effective revenue-getter. The Unionists have endeavored to revive the cry of Protection or Tariff Reform, as the English call it. As a matter of fact, Tariff Reform is highly unpopular with those classes which would have to be detached from the Liberal side if a Unionist victory is to be won. It is a question whether British politics was ever more confused or doubtful than at the present time. With a stronger and more imaginative premier than Mr. Asquith, the lines of conflict might be more clearly drawn and the issues more sharply in-



THE PLIGHT OF THE ASQUITH MINISTRY
(While Hardie sets the tune, Redmond makes the Premier dance)
From the *Daily Graphic* (London)

dicated. But Mr. Asquith, like Mr. Balfour, is a man of ideas and theories rather than actions. There can be discerned a tendency to regard Mr. Lloyd-George as the next Liberal Prime Minister. The impulsive, aggressive Welshman, who is now Chancellor of the Exchequer, possesses, perhaps more than any other Liberal statesman of to-day, the power of effective appeal to the popular heart and imagination. The retirement of Lord Morley from the office of Secretary of State for India has necessitated a number of changes in the Asquith ministry. The Earl of Crewe, Liberal leader in the House of Lords, has been appointed to succeed Lord Morley at the India office, while Mr. Lewis Harcourt succeeds the Earl of Crewe as Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Premier has announced that, in the future, ministers of the colonies will manage only the business of the crown colonies. Affairs of the self-governing dominions, such as Canada and Australia, in their imperial relations, are to be looked after in the future by a separate department which will be presided over by the Premier himself.



LORD MORLEY, WHO HAS RETIRED FROM THE HEAD OF THE BRITISH INDIA OFFICE

*Retirement
of Lord
Morley*

A new chapter in the history of British India was opened just five years ago this month when the Rt. Hon. John (now Viscount) Morley was appointed by the Liberal Government of England to be Secretary of State for India. Lord Morley, who in a few days will be 73 years of age, retired from the Indian Secretaryship last month, but retains a seat in the Cabinet as Lord President of the Council. In those five years of arduous labor, ever increasing until advanced age made retirement imperative, Lord Morley has piloted the Indian Office through some of its most anxious moments. He has shown many of those qualities of exalted statesmanship which have characterized the highest type of British administrator. He has been always the strong, wise man at the helm. His enemies have derided him for accepting a peerage, and accused him of attempting to concentrate undue power in his own hands. But they have never charged him with abusing his power. The native Indian press regard his retirement as a real loss to the country. Lord Morley, says the *Indian Daily News*, of Calcutta, a journal known for its keenness in reflecting native opinion, was the greatest Secretary India ever had. Lord Morley did have vast power in his hands. The really vital question is, What use did he make of this power? He has proved his strength in two

ways. He has never been afraid to use severe, repressive measures against anarchy and sedition. But he has not been turned aside a hair's breadth by disorder and violence from the path of real reform. Lord Morley has had the insight to realize that a new era has begun for Britain's Indian subjects; that, owing to various causes—education among others—new aspirations have been awakened in the breasts of the educated natives, and that something must be done to satisfy them. He has been criticised by some for doing too much, and by others for not doing enough. There is no difference of opinion as to the fact that he has done more than one important thing that will count in all the future of India.

*His
Work
in India*

A year ago last May the reform scheme with which Lord Morley's name is inseparably associated went into active operation throughout British India. This scheme, which he had elaborated in coöperation with Lord Minto, who was then Viceroy, consists of extensive amendments to the constitution of Hindustan. The net result of these amendments is that, in both the legislative and administrative departments of the Indian government hereafter, natives will always be associated

with Englishmen. The practical application of the reform to the every-day routine of Indian affairs was a vast task which consumed many months. Violent outbreaks against British rule occurred in the meantime at widely separated points in the peninsula. There were a number of political assassinations, many destructive riots and much bitterness in print. Steadily, however, through the remainder of the administration of Lord Minto, and now in the opening months of the viceroyalty of Sir Charles Hardinge, the Indian Office has pursued its unwavering and courageous course in modernizing India. To Lord Morley is due more than this achievement. His is the credit for a new, more intelligent and progressive attitude towards Britain's great Asiatic dependency on the part of the governing classes in England who do not know India from personal knowledge. The peerage has not altered "Honest John Morley," man of public affairs, man of letters, and man of ardent faith in the modern democratic movement. He turns over to younger hands the responsibilities of the Indian Office with the respect and loyalty of the Indian people and the intelligent admiration of the British public and the rest of the world.

*The
Triumph
of Briand*

Following up his vigorous policy in settling the railway strike, Premier Briand obtained, in one week last month, several of the most striking parliamentary majorities of recent years in France. Having put down disorder with a strong hand and averted the threatened peril to the State, the Premier went before the Chamber of Deputies with a demand for a vote of confidence. In a remarkable speech, M. Briand defended each step in his course. It has been many years, he said, since the government was faced with such grave problems. Denouncing *sabotage*—the French term describing all kinds of deliberate injury to commerce through strikes—the Premier declared he was proud of the fact that he had kept strictly within the limits of the law. Then, in dramatic peroration, came these words:

Look at these hands. There's not a drop of blood upon them. . . . But the prime right of a nation is that of protecting its existence and its independence. . . . I say emphatically that if the laws had not given the government the means of keeping the country master of its railways and national defense, the ministry would not have hesitated to have recourse to extra-legal methods.

Then, amid excited demands for his resignation from the Socialist and Radical members,

*He Forms
a New
Ministry*

the Premier called for a vote of confidence, which was given him, the ballot standing 296 to 209. On two days following, points were raised which necessitated other votes of confidence, and these were given by still larger majorities.

Having demonstrated conclusively that he had the full support of the legislators, Premier Briand, on November 2, handed the resignation of the entire Cabinet to President Fallieres. This action on his part indicated that the ministry, while supporting the Premier in the recent crisis, was not unanimous regarding measures which should be taken to prevent a recurrence of the strikes on the government railroads. It showed also, however, that the Premier felt so strong in the confidence of the Chamber, that the President would be compelled to ask him to form a new Ministry. M. Fallieres did as was expected, and M. Briand then formed a new cabinet, retaining only five of his former ministers. The new government is more homogeneous than the preceding one, and is solidly behind the Premier in his policies. It is a significant fact that M. Millerand, the Radical Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs, and M. Viviani, the equally Radical Minister of Labor, are not members of the new Cabinet. The *Temps* (Paris) announces that the new Ministry "although it does not oppose the principles of trade-unionism, will shortly propose a law making illegal strikes by employees in the public service and in the government." In the opinion, not only of his own countrymen, but of Europe in general, Aristide Briand has taken rank as one of the first statesmen of his day.

*Switzerland
and the
Swiss*

In the progress of orderly government and the furtherance of ideas and causes that make for international peace and understanding, the little Republic of Switzerland stands as a model to the rest of the world. Each year a new President of the Confederation is chosen by the Federal Council, and so smoothly does the system work that the rest of the world rarely knows when an election is held or the name of the chief magistrate chosen. Switzerland has had the "initiative" for years. This enables the electorate to veto any law passed by the Federal Assembly, provided a petition demanding the revision or annulment, presented by 30,000 citizens, is approved by the direct vote of the nation. Last year an initiative pro-

posing the adoption of a system of proportional representation in the elections to the National Council received nearly 143,000 signatures. At the popular vote taken October 23 last, however, the proposed constitutional amendment was rejected by a substantial majority. The chief opposition came from the rather unexpected conservatism of the Radical party, which has been in power since 1848. The adoption of proportional representation would give a voice to the various groups of the opposition, particularly the Socialists, and weaken the party in power. The Swiss Government, we are informed by a writer in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (the serious review of Lausanne), will soon invite all the nations of the world to a conference at Berne to consider the project of reforming the calendar. The scheme favored is said to be the one by which the year will be divided into 13 months of 28 days each, with New Year's day to be an "extra," not counting on the calendar or in commercial transactions. A very eminent Swiss, M. Henri Dunant, the founder of the International Red Cross Society, died on October 31. It was largely through his influence that the first International Red Cross Conference was held at Geneva in 1863. M. Dunant received the Nobel prize for peace in 1902.

*The Republic
in
Portugal*

In the first few weeks of its life, the new Republic of Portugal has proclaimed a good many ambitious plans for the economic uplift of the country, for its political purification and for the general bettering of the condition of the people. In an interview given to the press late in October, Senhor José Relvas, Minister of Finance, evidently speaking for the government, announced that "the Republic is appalled at the corruption of the old régime." The new government, the Minister continued, will proceed at once "against all special privilege abuses." All the old government employees will be dismissed; the former King's civil list of \$800,000 a year is to be replaced by a modest presidential salary; taxes on the necessities of life will be reduced and those on the luxuries increased, and "within a few months the separation of Church and State will be accomplished." These are brave words, and the intention behind them is evidently honest. It will, however, probably take much longer than the Minister supposes to substitute for the old corrupt régime a completely new order of things. The change will undoubt-

edly be slow, and perhaps be marked by many painful experiences and surprises, such as the serious insurrection last month in the army, and the strike of government employees in Lisbon. President Braga and the Republic may have the nation behind them, but they have yet to demonstrate this fact. Up to the middle of last month the new Republican government had been recognized—"for the transaction of ordinary business"—by Great Britain, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Russia, Sweden, Norway and the United States. While this does not mean formal recognition of the republican government, such recognition will undoubtedly be forthcoming as soon as the new régime at Lisbon has demonstrated its stability.

*The Impres-
sive End of
Tolstoy*

There was an impressive, almost tragic appropriateness, in the determination of Count Leo Tolstoy to end his days in seclusion. When, on November 11, the news was flashed to all parts of the civilized world that the venerable author-reformer had fled from his home, whither no one knew, there was, at first, some speculation and considerable criticism. Gradually, however, it came to be realized that this somber ending was the inevitable, logical conclusion of Tolstoy's life. In a letter which he left addressed to his wife, the aged Russian stated that he would not return if found, and asked her forgiveness for this desertion "after 48 years of happiness." He said in explanation of his action:

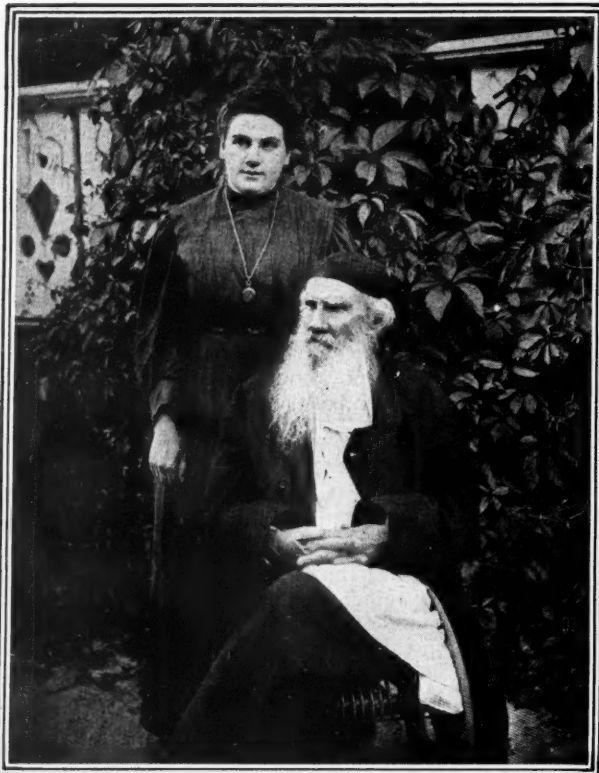
Do not seek me. I feel that I must retire from the troubles of life. Perpetual guests, perpetual visits and visitors, perpetual cinematograph operators, beset me at Yasnaya Polyana, and poison my life. I want to recover from the trouble of the



WILL REPUBLICAN PORTUGAL REALLY MAKE
GOOD ITS BOASTS?

(Monarchical Europe is a little uncertain as to how much
to trust the fine speeches of the new régime)

From *O Malho* (Rio de Janeiro)



COUNT TOLSTOY AND HIS FAVORITE DAUGHTER, ALEXANDRA

(She was the first to reach him when he fell sick after his flight from Yasnaya Polyana, and remained with him until the end)

peasant villages consequent upon the use of these methods had severely tried the aged philosopher. Recently he was offered a large sum of money for an unpublished novel, but he refused to copyright it. His wife opposed this course as unwise, and the spirit of the old idealist was still further tried. A few days after his flight Tolstoy was heard of at a small place known as Astopova, about seventy miles from Moscow. He had spent some days in a convent, under the care of his sister Maria, who is a nun. His disappearance prostrated his wife and family. The exposure of travel without any comforts, even without sufficient funds, told severely on the aged man, then in his eighty-third year, and when his favorite daughter, Alexandra, reached him at the little hamlet where he was lodged with the railroad station master, she found him suffering severely from exposure. The end came quietly on November 20, and the re-

world. It is necessary for my soul and my body which has lived 82 years upon this earth.

mains were taken to Yasnaya Polyana for burial, in accordance with his request.

Tolstoy had been out of sympathy with his immediate surroundings for many years. His decision to seek solitude, however, was probably impelled by the unpleasant relations between the peasants on his estate at Yasnaya Polyana and the Countess Tolstoy and his second son, to whom, some years ago, he deeded his estate.

His Domestic Trials

Tolstoy had maintained for years that the simplicity, frankness and essential kindness of the peasants make them the nearest class on earth to the ideal Christian. He had been trying, against the wishes of his family, to live the life of the peasant. Since his estate passed into the hands of his wife and son, high rents and cheap labor have been introduced, as well as other commercial methods of raising revenue. The increase of poverty in his

His Greatness for All Time

Tolstoy was impractical and quite out of tune with the spirit of the age in which he lived. But, nevertheless, he was the greatest preacher of righteousness to his own generation. The world severely criticized him for inflicting martyrdom upon an unwilling wife and family whom he loved. No man is justified in doing this for the sake of any of his theories, however noble and exalted. Nevertheless, as this REVIEW remarked, in an article which we published two years ago upon the celebration of Tolstoy's eightieth birthday, "just so long as simple, moral truths and the honest radical life of a fearless man, who squares his conduct by his religion continue to inspire the admiration and emulation of mankind, so long will Leo Tolstoy remain one of the great moral forces of human history." He was one of the great figures of all time.

A
Terrible
Indictment

It was within a few days of the assembling of the fourth session of the third Duma that the aged Tolstoy, heartsore at the oppression, misery and corruption of Russian life and weary of "the zigzag of compromise" that has unwillingly marked his own existence for the past few years, fled from his estate to end his days in seclusion. Several months ago he wrote his vivid and terrible indictment of the entire Russian governmental and social system in a series of studies published under the title "Three Days in a Village." This too truthful account of the actual conditions in the Czar's Empire was suppressed by the government at St. Petersburg, reluctantly, because Russian despotism has always hesitated to raise its finger against the man whom all Russia and all the world has honored as it has honored Leo Tolstoy. Before its suppression a copy of the manuscript was mailed to the United States and the *Evening Sun* of New York, with commendable enterprise, has been publishing an English translation by Archibald J. Wolfe. The village in question is indirectly indicated to be one on the Tolstoy estate, and it is the Tolstoys as landed proprietors that are excoriated in the burning words of the reformer. But the conditions are those of the empire in general. Tolstoy tells how kind and good the peasants are in alleviating distress, how they take in the filthy, needy wayfarers, with which the Russian land is swarming, and care for them as brothers. "Again it is the basic force of the Russian people, the peasantry, that guards us and saves us and keeps us." He says in ringing sentences:

And as all truly good deeds are done the peasants do this unceasingly, not even noticing that they are doing good; at the same time besides doing good, doing something "for their own soul," they are doing something of tremendous importance for the entire Russian society. The importance of this for the entire Russian society lies in the fact that were it not for this village population, and for its Christian sentiment which so flourishes in its bosom, it would be difficult to imagine what would happen not only to these hundreds of thousands of hapless, homeless, wayfaring men, but also to all well-to-do people, particularly the rich residents in the villages, those who have settled down on the land.

Reaction in
The Saddle
in Russia

Reaction is apparently in full swing in Russia. The program of the Duma, now in session, it is true, includes various measures of vast national concern. One provides for the introduction of universal primary education and a number deal with the agrarian situ-

ation. It must be admitted also that the land reform scheme fathered by the Premier, Stolypin, has already transformed a considerable area of the Empire and broken up, in large measure, the vicious communal system, replacing it with individual peasant proprietorship of land. Political liberties, however, are still denied. There is, as yet, no freedom of speech or of the press, nor any guarantee of personal inviolability, and martial law still obtains in many sections of the Empire. All this results in the terrible state of corruption, depression and misery so graphically set forth by Tolstoy in the story, "Three Days in a Village." In accordance with the brutal policy of Russification, the Finnish Diet has been dissolved. Elections will be held next month for the new Diet, and then will come the final struggle on the part of the Finns to save their liberties. To the Finnish contention that the Russian Emperor Alexander I. and all his successors agreed to respect their constitution, the blunt answer of St. Petersburg is that Russia now wants to absorb the Grand Duchy and intends to do so, regardless of Imperial oaths or promises.

Even Far Away Siam Moves

From the "Uttermost East" continues to come reports of change and progress. Even Siam moves. Chulalongkorn I., the first King of Siam to become known to the rest of the civilized world, died late in October, after a reign of 42 years. Under his reign the buffer state of Siam made remarkable progress in the arts of civilization. A little smaller than the State of Texas in area, although nominally independent, Siam has been virtually under the joint protectorate of Great Britain and France since the Anglo-French Convention in 1904. It was one of the most settled of the South Eastern Asiatic states, and its general peace and prosperity has been largely due to the two American legal advisors of the late King, Professor Edward Henry Strobel and Dr. J. I. Westengard, both of the Harvard Law School. Chulalongkorn was a man of unusual virtues and capacity for an Asiatic monarch. Although nominally absolute, he delegated a great deal of his power to commissioners and governors. He introduced railways, built a small navy and introduced some measure of education. The new King, Chowfa Vhakropongee Poowanarth, is now in his thirtieth year. He has studied in Europe, traveled much and made elaborate preparations for his new duties. He is planning many far-reaching reforms.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From October 21 to November 18, 1910)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT — AMERICAN

October 24.—The Secretary of the Interior orders the sale at auction of 1,650,000 acres of Indian lands in Oklahoma.

October 27.—A recount of the population of Tacoma, Wash., is ordered by the Director of the Census on account of alleged frauds.

October 31.—The budget of New York City carries \$171,505,787, an increase of \$8,000,000 over that of the current year.

November 1.—The presentation of evidence before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the matter of the proposed advances in railroad freight rates is concluded at Chicago.

November 5.—The Interstate Commerce Commission upholds the advances in freight rates in the southeastern territory.

November 8.—Representatives in Congress, State officers, and legislatures are chosen throughout the United States.

Elections to the Sixty-Second Congress result as follows: Republicans, 165; Democrats, 225; Socialist, 1.

The following State Governors are elected:

Alabama..... Emmet O'Neal (D)
California..... Hiram W. Johnson (R)
Colorado..... John F. Shafroth (D)*
Connecticut..... Simeon E. Baldwin (D)†
Idaho..... James B. Hawley (D)†
Iowa..... B. F. Carroll (R)*
Kansas..... Walter R. Stubbs (R)*
Massachusetts..... Eugene N. Foss (D)†
Michigan..... Chase S. Osborn (R)
Minnesota..... Adolph O. Eberhart (R)†

Nebraska..... Chester H. Aldrich (R)†
Nevada..... Tasker L. Oddie (R)†
New Hampshire..... Robert P. Bass (R)
New Jersey..... Woodrow Wilson (D)†
New York..... John A. Dix (D)†
North Dakota..... John Burke (D)*
Ohio..... Judson Harmon (D)*
Oklahoma..... Lee Cruce (D)
Oregon..... Oswald West (D)†
Pennsylvania..... John K. Tener (R)
Rhode Island..... Aram J. Pothier (R)*
South Carolina..... Cole L. Blease (D)
South Dakota..... Robert S. Vessey (R)*
Tennessee..... Benjamin W. Hooper (R)†
Texas..... Oscar B. Colquitt (D)
Wisconsin..... Francis E. McGovern (R)
Wyoming..... Joseph M. Cary (D)†

*Reelected

†Succeeds Governor of opposing party

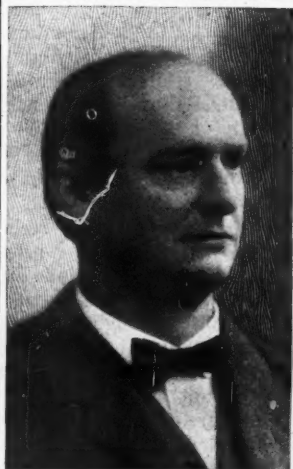
Democratic Senators will succeed Republicans in the following States: Indiana, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and West Virginia.

The first Socialist member of Congress, Victor L. Berger, is elected in the Milwaukee district.

A constitutional amendment granting the suffrage to women is passed in the State of Washington, but like propositions are rejected in Oregon, Oklahoma, and South Dakota.

In Nebraska, Gilbert M. Hitchcock (Dem.) defeats Mr. Burkett (Rep.) for the Senatorship.

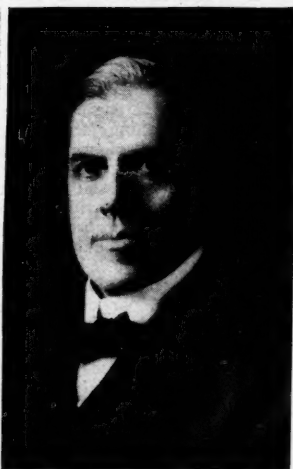
In Missouri, James A. Reed defeats David R. Francis for the Democratic nomination for the Senatorship.



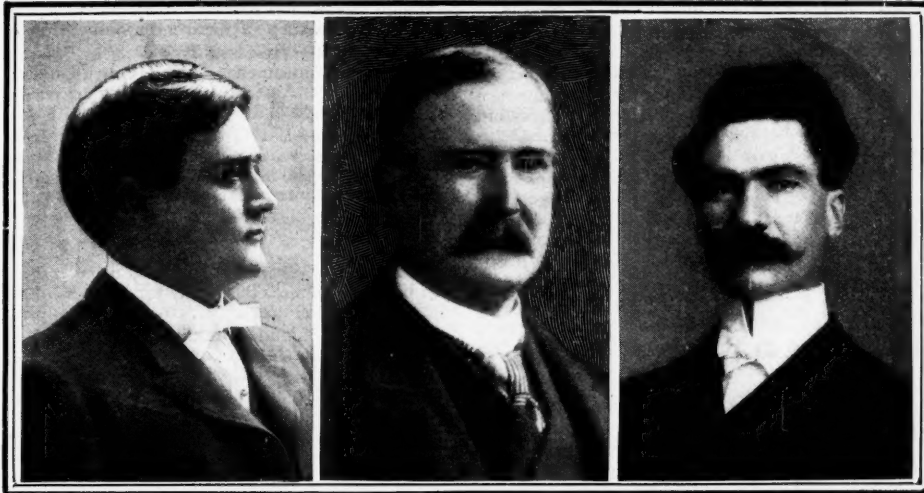
C. H. ALDRICH, NEBRASKA



FRANCIS E. M'GOVERN, WISCONSIN
NEWLY ELECTED GOVERNORS



CHASE OSBORN, MICHIGAN



O. B. COLQUITT, TEXAS

EMMET O'NEAL, ALABAMA

COLE L. BLEASE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NEWLY ELECTED GOVERNORS

November 9.—President Taft leaves Washington for a tour of inspection of the Panama Canal.

November 10.—The elections in Porto Rico result in an overwhelming victory for the Unionists.

November 12.—Governor Carroll, of Iowa, appoints Lafayette Young as United States Senator to succeed the late Jonathan P. Dolliver.

November 14.—President Taft arrives at Colon, Panama.... Judge Le Baron B. Colt consents to be a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Mr. Aldrich.

November 15.—The Oklahoma Supreme Court decides that the capital of the State shall be Guthrie.

November 16.—President Taft inspects the Culebra Cut.

October 30.—The French Chamber votes confidence in the ministry.

November 1.—The general election in Cuba results in continued control by the Liberals, with slight Conservative gains.... The members of ex-Premier Franco's cabinet are indicted in Portugal.... A plot to overthrow the Peruvian government is checked and the leaders arrested.... The Czar approves a measure extending the zone of residence of Jews in Russia.

November 2.—Aristide Briand, the French premier, hands the resignations of the ministry to President Fallieres and is immediately charged to form a new cabinet.... The military forces of Portugal threaten to overthrow the provisional government unless promised promotions and pensions are granted.

November 3.—The retirement of Lord Morley from the office of Secretary of State for India is officially announced; the Earl of Crewe is appointed to succeed him.... Fifty Jesuits, the last members of religious orders in Lisbon, are expelled from Portugal.

November 4.—An imperial decree announces that the first Chinese parliament will be convoked in 1913, two years earlier than had been promised.... The Duke of Connaught opens the first parliament of the Union of South Africa.... The Spanish Senate passes the bill prohibiting the creation of further religious orders until the Concordat has been revised.

November 5.—The Portuguese Government grants amnesty to political offenders and reduces the sentences of criminals one-third.

November 9.—A combination of Socialists and Catholics fails in an attempt to overthrow the new French cabinet formed by Premier Briand.... Twenty-six persons are convicted of conspiracy to kill the Emperor of Japan.... Sir Vesey Strong is inaugurated as Lord Mayor of London.

November 10.—After twenty-one meetings, the conference over the veto power of the British House of Lords fails of agreement.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN

October 21.—The Peruvian cabinet resigns.

October 22.—Gen. Michael Manoury is appointed military governor of Paris.

October 23.—The voters of Switzerland reject the proposed constitutional amendment providing for proportional representation in elections for the national council.

October 25.—King George dissolves the Greek National Assembly.

October 28.—Premier Canalejas threatens, in the Spanish Senate, to resign unless the religious-orders bill is passed.... The provisional government in Portugal announces the separation of church and state and greater freedom of the press.... The Chinese Government Council is ordered by the throne to discuss the memorial presented by the new assembly, praying for the early establishment of a parliament.... Salvador Caverio forms a new cabinet in Peru.

October 29.—During a debate in the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, bitterly attacks the Briand ministry for its measures in suppressing the railway strike.

November 12.—The Chilean cabinet resigns.

November 13.—The Honduran insurgent movement comes to an end at Amapala with the surrender of the leader, General Valadares.

November 14.—More than fifty persons are killed during rioting against the Estrada régime in Nicaragua.... The rebellion in Uruguay is suppressed by the Government forces.

November 15.—Marshal Hermes da Fonseca is inaugurated as President of Brazil (see page 684).
...The British House of Commons meets and adjourns for three days.

November 17.—The British House of Lords adopts the reform resolutions of Lord Rosebery.

November 18.—Premier Asquith announces in the British House of Commons that Parliament will be dissolved on November 28 if the Lords reject the veto bill.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

October 22.—The Russian Government issues a drastic law against German immigration into the three western frontier provinces.

October 24.—Russia declines Great Britain's proposal to arbitrate the dispute over the seizure, during the Russo-Japanese war, of the British steamer *Oldhamia* and its American cargo.

October 25.—The International Court of Arbitration at The Hague renders its decision in the Orinoco Steamship Company dispute between the United States and Venezuela, awarding \$48,867 to the American company, with interest and costs.

October 31.—King Alfonso declines to arbitrate the boundary dispute between Ecuador and Peru.

November 5.—A tariff war with Germany is threatened by the refusal of the German potash syndicate to accede to the American conciliatory proposals.... A convention is signed at Managua between the special United States commissioner and members of the Nicaraguan cabinet, whereby General Estrada will continue as President for at least two years; a loan, secured by customs receipts, is to be floated in the United States.

November 6.—An agreement is reached between the Turkish Government and German bankers to float a loan of \$31,500,000, France's demands for guarantees having been refused.

November 9.—Mexico demands reparation from the United States for the lynching of a Mexican citizen in Texas.... The British, French, Spanish, and Italian ministers in Portugal announce that they are authorized to establish negotiations with the provisional republican government.

November 10.—The first series of conferences between the Canadian and American trade commissioners, at Ottawa, comes to an end.... An agreement is signed at London by which English, German, and French bankers will participate in the \$50,000,000 loan which an American syndicate will make to China.

November 11.—The diplomatic representatives of the United States, Germany, Russia, Sweden, and Norway officially recognize the republican government in Portugal.... Anti-American disorders are reported from several points in Mexico near the border.

November 15.—Morocco agrees to pay the indemnity demanded by Spain on account of the Spanish

campaign against the Riff tribesmen last year, and cedes to Spain a strip of territory around Melilla.

November 16.—President Taft dines at Panama with President Arosemena.... The French Government accepts the American proposition to refund the debt of Liberia.

November 17.—Earl Grey, in opening the Canadian Parliament, reads a speech from the throne which expresses the hope that reciprocity negotiations with the United States will be successful.

AVIATION

October 28.—Maurice Tabuteau, using a Farman biplane, remains in the air for more than six hours at Etampes, near Paris, covering 280 miles.

October 29.—Claude Grahame-White wins the speed race for the James Gordon Bennett cup at the International Aviation Tournament at New York; his time for the 62.1 miles is 61 minutes and 14 seconds.

October 30.—Three aeroplanes fly over New York City in a race from the Belmont Park aviation field to the Statue of Liberty, and return; John B. Moisant, the winner, covers the 34 miles at the rate of a mile a minute.

October 31.—Ralph Johnstone, at Belmont Park, ascends in a Wright machine to a height of 9714 feet, a new world's record.

November 7.—P. O. Parmalee flies in a Wright biplane from Dayton to Columbus, a distance of sixty-five miles, in sixty-six minutes, carrying a quantity of merchandise.

November 13.—M. Legagneux again flies from Paris to Brussels, making two stops for fuel.

November 14.—Eugene B. Ely rises from the deck of the scout cruiser *Birmingham*, in Hampton Roads, and flies five miles to the shore, using a Curtiss machine.

November 17.—An accident to Ralph Johnstone's aeroplane during a flight near Denver causes him to fall to his death from a height of 500 feet.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

October 21.—The Nobel Prize for medicine is awarded to Prof. Albrecht Kossel, of Heidelberg.... The Senate of the New York University makes its quinquennial selection of names for inclusion in the Hall of Fame, including Harriet Beecher Stowe, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Edgar Allan Poe.... Federal officers at Chicago seize counterfeit Nicaraguan notes to the value of about \$730,000.

October 24.—Cyclones, accompanied by a cloudburst, a tidal wave, and a violent eruption of Mount Vesuvius, cause the loss of 200 lives in the vicinity of Naples.... The steamer *Regalus* is wrecked on the Newfoundland coast, nineteen sailors being drowned.

October 25.—Legal representatives of railroads throughout the entire country confer in New York City to determine whether or not the amendments to the Interstate Commerce act shall be attacked.

October 26.—The National Lumber Association announces a gift of \$100,000 to the Yale Forestry School.... British consols fall to 78½, the lowest price since 1847.

October 27.—Bids offered for the construction of a comprehensive new subway system in New York City show that it will cost nearly \$90,000,000.

October 28.—The strike of express helpers, begun in Jersey City, spreads to New York and completely ties up the transfer business.

October 29.—Mrs. E. H. Harriman makes formal presentation of a deed for 10,000 acres of land and \$1,000,000 for the creation of a park in New York and New Jersey.

October 31.—Edward Robinson is chosen director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York City, to succeed Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke.

November 3.—Chicago's first grand opera season is successfully opened (see page 638).

November 4.—The Manitoba Insane Asylum, at Brandon, is destroyed by fire.

November 6.—The Nobel Prize for physics is awarded to Prof. Johannes Diderik Van der Wals, of Amsterdam.

November 7.—Negotiations between officials of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the general managers of sixty-one railroads operating west of Chicago, looking toward better working conditions, are broken off.

November 8.—An agreement is reached by the arbitrators of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company's dispute with its employees.... Charges of gross discrimination in freight rates are made against the Harriman lines by lumber companies.

November 10.—The express strike in New York and Jersey City is declared off, the companies granting higher wages and shorter hours but refusing to recognize the union.... Several villages in eastern France are inundated by swollen rivers.... Emperor William attends the opening lectures at the University of Berlin of Professors Münsterberg, of Harvard, and Smith, of the University of Virginia.

November 13.—Wireless communication is effected by Marconi between Italy and Nova Scotia.... The Nobel Prize for chemistry is awarded to Prof. Otto Wallach, of Göttingen.

November 14.—The Nobel Prize for literature is awarded to Paul Johann Ludwig Heyse, the German poet and novelist.

November 15.—Dr. Edgar F. Smith is chosen provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

November 18.—More than one hundred suffragettes are arrested in London during a demonstration outside the Parliament buildings.

OBITUARY

October 22.—Prince Francis of Teck, brother of Queen Mary of England, 40.... Carl S. N. Hallberg, professor of pharmacy at the University of Illinois, 54.... Rev. Annis Ford Eastman, the first woman ordained to preach in the Congregational Church, 58.... Patrick J. Dolan, a prominent labor leader.

October 23.—Lewis Larned Coburn, a well-known Chicago citizen and lawyer, 75.

October 24.—Rear-Adm. John J. Read, U.S.N., retired, 70.... Marquis de Massa, secretary to Napoleon III, 79.

October 25.—Ex-Congressman Simon P. Wollerton, of Pennsylvania, 73.... Brig.-Gen. David Porter Heap, U.S.A., retired, 68.... Brig.-Gen. Henry L. Chipman, U.S.A., retired.

October 26.—Allen D. Candler, twice Governor

of Georgia, 75.... Captain John Carter, a well-known English racing skipper.

October 28.—Brig.-Gen. Charles Candy, U.S.A., retired, 78.... Dr. Frederick Holme Wiggan, a prominent New York surgeon, 57.... Victor, Prince d'Essling, 74.

October 29.—Arthur Erwin Brown, a well-known zoölogist of Philadelphia, 60.... Samuel W. Bowne, a prominent manufacturing chemist of New York, 68.

October 30.—Henri Dunant, founder of the International Red Cross, 82.... The Duke of Veragua, a direct descendant of Columbus, 73.

October 31.—John Adams Acton, the English sculptor.... Sir William Agnew, founder of the London *Punch*, 85.... Josiah Phillips Quincy, formerly mayor of Boston and a well-known author, 81.

November 2.—Melton Prior, an eminent English war artist and correspondent.... Robert Walker Macbeth, the English painter, 62.... William Henry Brewer, professor emeritus of agriculture at the Sheffield Scientific School, 82.

November 3.—Hugh J. Grant, twice mayor of New York City, 55.... Philip Corbin, a prominent Connecticut manufacturer, 87.... Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson, formerly governor of New South Wales, 67.

November 4.—Rev. Dr. Jerome D. Davis, for forty years an American missionary in Japan, 73.... Prince Francis Hatzfeldt, at one time German ambassador to England, 57.

November 5.—Lyman C. Smith, the typewriter manufacturer, 60.

November 6.—Sir Clifton Robinson, the eminent English authority on street railways, 62.

November 7.—Rev. Dr. Ludwig Holmes, a prominent Lutheran clergyman of Chicago and a writer of Swedish sagas, 52.... Rev. Albert F. Lyle, the oldest graduate of the University of California, 71.... William A. Stone, a well-known educator of Massachusetts, 93.

November 8.—Prosper J. A. Berckmans, a prominent pomologist, 80.... Dr. Henry Wurtz, a well-known chemist and metallurgist, 82.

November 9.—Dr. A. Marshall Elliott, professor of romance languages at Johns Hopkins University, 64.... Henry Lee, formerly a well-known character actor.

November 11.—Uriah Cummings, of Connecticut, an authority on cement and concrete, 77.

November 12.—Brig.-Gen. Beverly Holcombe Robertson, a veteran of the Confederate army, 83.... James Frothingham Hunnewell, a well-known Massachusetts writer on historical subjects, 80.

November 13.—United States Senator Alexander Stephens Clay, of Georgia, 56.... Congressman William W. Foulkrod, of Philadelphia, 64.

November 14.—John La Farge, the eminent painter, 75.... James E. Brogan, prominent in New York literary circles.

November 15.—Prof. Julius J. Exner, the Danish painter, 85.... Wilhelm Raabe, the German novelist, 79.

November 16.—Lieut.-Col. Edmond G. Fechet, U.S.A., retired, the noted Indian fighter, 66.

ELECTION RESULTS IN CARTOONS



THE LONG-AWAITED OPPORTUNITY

The Democratic victories in many States and in the new Congress elected last month have given the Democratic party both opportunity and responsibility.
From the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus)



THE CYCLONE

From the *Constitution* (Atlanta)



WITH BOTH FEET

From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul)

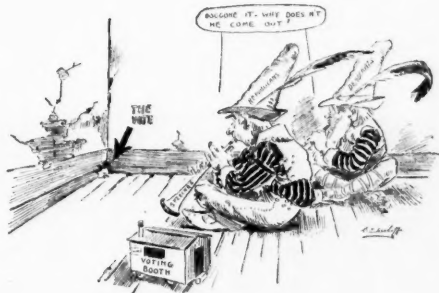


IN ALBANY AT LAST!
From the *Tribune* (New York)

By reason of the Democratic victory in New York State last month, Tammany will at last get into the State capitol at Albany. The "Pied Pipers," both Republican and Democratic, piped as usual with speeches, bands of music, and so forth, during the recent campaign, but a large part of the vote declined to come out. The retirement of Colonel Roosevelt to his fireside at Oyster Bay after the elections is amusingly portrayed in the cartoon below.



THE PAYNE-ALDRICH TARIFF: "Why are you sad, papa?"
THE REPUBLICAN PARTY: "Because you were born, my son."
From the *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane)



THE PIED PIPERS
From the *Leader* (Cleveland)

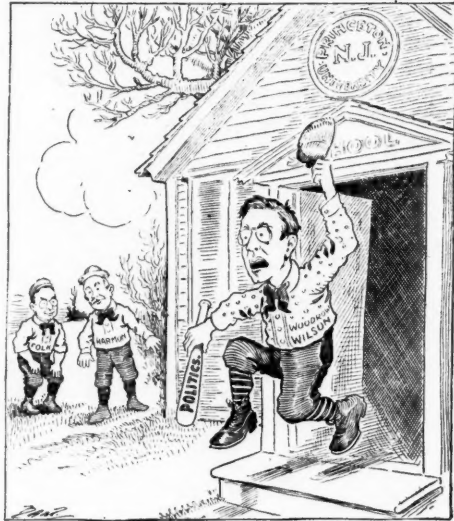


"WONDER WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH LITTLE THEODORE, HE SEEMS SO QUIET THESE DAYS?"
From the *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland)



"FAMOUS SAYINGS OF WELL-KNOWN MEN"

The statement attributed in the cartoon to the Hon. Champ Clark, leader of the Democratic minority in the present Congress, has been recalled by the recent election of a Democratic majority to the next Congress. *Press* (New York)



OUT OF SCHOOL

(Referring to the election of President Wilson, of Princeton University, as Governor of New Jersey). *Journal* (Minneapolis)



(The Socialist view of the election of the first Socialist member of Congress—Victor Berger, of Wisconsin)
From the *Call* (New York)



HIS NEW JIG-SAW PUZZLE

After the recent crushing defeat in many States, the Republican party is now confronted with the task of reorganizing its forces. From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia)



LONG AND STEEP

Grave responsibilities pave the road to Democratic opportunity in 1912. From the *World* (New York)



"DON'T SHOOT—I'LL COME DOWN"
From the *American* (New York)



"RESCUED FROM ROBBERS; OR, HURRAY FOR OLD
MR. CORN CROP!"
From the *Tribune* (Chicago)

The tariff on woolens, represented in the cartoon by the lamb, will probably be one of the first subjects to be dealt with in any new revision of the tariff. The rescue of the consumer by "Old Mr. Corn Crop" is Mr. McCutcheon's humorous way of stating the effect of the recent bountiful corn crop on the cost of living. President Taft got "away

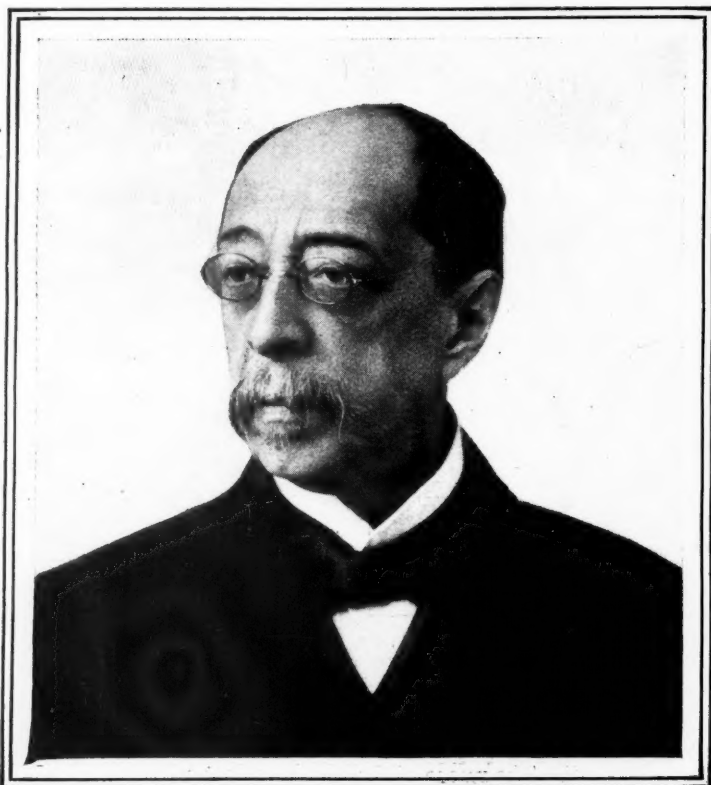
from politics" in more than one sense when he inspected the Panama Canal—a great non-partisan American enterprise. That the President may have some difficulty in finding the Democratic majority in the next Congress when he gets ready to unload on it his proposed legislative measures, is the suggestion of another cartoonist.



AWAY FROM POLITICS
From the *Traveler* (Boston)



WHERE, OH WHERE?
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)



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JOHN LA FARGE, THE ARTIST

JOHN LA FARGE, who died at the age of seventy-five, on November 14, was the dean of American painters. His life's work was an important factor in the development of our native art. Not only are his mural paintings of superlative excellence, but through his illustrations, his stained glass, his writings and lectures on art, and through the executive positions he held, such as president of the Society of American Artists, the force of his personality influenced the fine arts in America for the best during a period of nearly forty years.

Mr. La Farge was born in New York, the son of a French naval officer, who was a refugee from the revolution in San Domingo. The younger La Farge studied art in Paris, and after his return to America came under the influence of William M. Hunt. In 1876 he was asked to paint some mural decorations for Trinity Church, Boston, which

were followed by similar decorations for St. Thomas' Church, New York, recently destroyed by fire, and, later, the remarkable mural decoration of the Church of the Ascension, New York.

Many critics considered La Farge's work in glass as his most distinct contribution to art. He invented new methods in the process of staining glass, which affected the entire art. Among the remarkable windows designed and executed by him is the "Battle" window in the Memorial Hall at Harvard.

La Farge was admitted to the National Academy in 1869, and was president of the Society of American Artists when it amalgamated with the Academy. He was president of the Society of Mural Painters, and an officer of the Legion of Honor. He was the author of "An Artist's Letters from Japan," "Considerations on Painting," "The Higher Life in Art," and other essays.

DOLLIVER—A TRIBUNE OF THE PEOPLE

THE tributes that have been paid to the character and public services of Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, who died on October 15, have come as freely from Democrats as from Republicans, and as generously from the "regular," or "standpat," wing of the party, as from the progressive element of which Senator Dolliver was so prominent a leader.

Jonathan P. Dolliver was the son of an eloquent Methodist minister, who rode a circuit in the West Virginia mountains. As boys, Secretary Knox and Senator Dolliver were fellow-students in a West Virginia college. He was only about eighteen years old when he finished his studies at Morgantown, and by the time he was of age he had been admitted to the bar and had made his home in Fort Dodge, Iowa. This was in 1878. His remarkable instinct for political discussion, and his skill and power as a platform speaker, brought him into local prominence immediately. In the campaign of 1880, when he was about twenty-two years old, he was making strong speeches for the Garfield ticket and for the Republican tariff policy. In the next campaign, that of 1884, Mr. Dolliver was brought to the attention of the National Republican Committee by General Clarkson, of Des Moines, who was then an active member of the Executive Committee, upon whose advice the young orator was made one of the leading speakers throughout the country for the Blaine ticket. From that time until the campaign of two

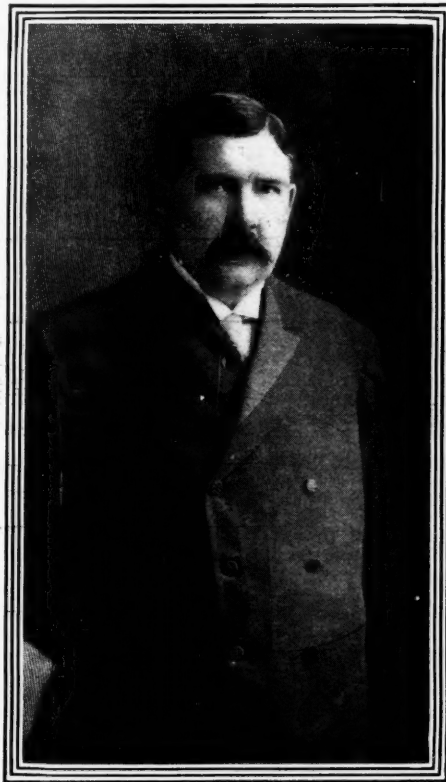
years ago, when he was one of the three or four speakers who worked most effectively for Taft's election, Dolliver had grown in power as a platform speaker and in repute and influence as a Republican leader. Although Mr. Dolliver had not found himself able

during the past year to work with President Taft and the administration in certain matters that seemed to the Senator of primary importance, the President was ready to say of him after his death: "The Senate has lost one of its ablest debaters and most brilliant statesmen: The country has lost a faithful public servant."

The Hon. James Wilson, our veteran Secretary of Agriculture, who had been intimately associated with Senator Dolliver for twenty-five or thirty years, has sent to the editor of this REVIEW the following tribute:

The nation got Jonathan P. Dolliver as it has gotten many other great men of the past, from a family of high moral and religious principles combined with great industry. Senator Dolliver

crowded half a century's work into twenty years, and then God took him to Himself, gently as a mother takes a weary child in her arms and puts it to sleep on her breast. The people in their organized capacity always select this kind of representatives when they are sure they can get them, and they never retire such a man while he lives. They are not ungrateful when a servant of others does such work as Dolliver has done. Iowa mourns her statesman and wonders where she will find one to continue such service. The Methodist church, in which he was trained for the great things she had to do, mourns her foremost layman. Many thousands who sat spellbound listening to



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SENATOR DOLLIVER, OF IOWA

his rare eloquence wonder if they will ever see his like again. His colleagues in Congress lament the loss of their most eloquent and lovable associate, and the world is poorer, more lonesome and less attractive since Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver left it to go to his reward.

Mr. Roosevelt, writing in the *Outlook* concerning Dolliver's career and public usefulness, says that he had known the Iowa Senator intimately for twenty years, and ends his eulogy with the following sentences:

Senator Dolliver was a Republican of the school of Abraham Lincoln. He scorned to do injustice to the wealthy; he would have protected the rights of any rich man as quickly as those of any poor man; and yet he steadfastly strove to bring about conditions which should be in the interests of the plain people and should make this country an economic and industrial, no less than a political, democracy. He was a high-minded patriot and public servant, and the whole country is poorer by his death.

Dolliver's colleague, Senator Cummins, of Iowa, in an address which made due note of lovable personal qualities, gave the following testimony regarding his power as a debater and public speaker:

In debate he was easily the leader of the Senate. No man surpassed him in the accuracy of his analysis, the depth of his thought or the thoroughness of his investigation, and no man approached him in the art of expression. He was nobly endowed with a mind that could explore all the regions of morals, philosophy, literature and statecraft, and he reasoned convincingly upon all these things; but unquestionably his crowning gift was his marvelous power of speech. He could so use his mother tongue that every word he spoke challenged immediate attention and carved itself into full relief upon the memory of his audience. His language was plain and simple, but it had a fundamental quality that made it the best possible garb for the idea he was seeking to convey. Those who heard him remembered what he said because it was instantly recognized that he had put his case in the strongest way in which it could be put, and there are very few of his speeches in which will not be found passages which have rightfully become classics in form and a permanent part of the literature of the subjects to which they relate.

Senator Bristow, of Kansas, who was associated with Dolliver as a member of the group of progressive senators in the last two sessions of Congress, writes in a personal letter:

I regard Dolliver's death as a great loss. No man will be missed more, not only because of his exceptional abilities and his tremendous power as an orator, but because of his very charming and attractive personality. His death is an irreparable loss to the great progressive movement, because there is no man on the continent who can fill the peculiar and important place which he held.

Senator Beveridge, speaking in Indiana after Dolliver's death, dwelt especially upon the part the late Senator had taken in the parliamentary struggle over the Payne-Aldrich tariff, and said, among other things:

In Senator Dolliver's death the country has lost a growing statesman just coming into his largest usefulness, and the progressive movement its most brilliant mind.

His last speech in the Senate only a few months ago in support of the Tariff Commission in which he renounced the "old-time political methods and partisan clap-clap" was his historic utterance.

I sometimes wonder if the people know just what it meant to men like Dolliver and those others who fought the good fight to engage in that struggle. The tariff fight lasted for months. The great majority of both parties in the Senate did little work. The progressive Republican senators had to do all the fighting. This meant from the physical viewpoint, that we had to sit in the stifling heat of the Senate chamber for long hours every day watching, debating, fighting. The watchful few who wanted the bill put through right or wrong always were on hand and relieved one another. But all of the progressive Republicans had to stay there fighting all the time or else go to their offices or to the National Library to consult.

At night, while most of the others take their amusements and their rest, Dolliver and the men who stood with him had to go to their offices or to their homes and study until two or three o'clock in the morning to be ready for the conflict they had planned out. There is not a man of them who did not impair his health. And this is what it meant physically. The strain told on Dolliver more than anyone else.

From the other viewpoint it meant ostracism, contempt, sneers, insults and every form of abuse. Nobody seemed to be supporting us then. The uprising of the people had not yet come. Our political and personal friends told us that we were making terrible political and personal mistakes. The leaders of the opposition party assailed us. All this had its physical effect as well as a mental and moral effect. But the fight went on, and in the fight no man was braver, no man so effective, as Senator Dolliver.

Thus, step by step, fighting the people's fight, he went to his grave. But he went also to glory. He died a martyr to the cause of the people.

Professor Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin, the well-known economist, directs attention in the following letter to certain of Senator Dolliver's traits and habits of thought that had been revealed by correspondence:

The things that impressed me particularly in Senator Dolliver's character were his modesty and generosity. He did not seem to feel so much what he had achieved as what he had to learn. He was eager to learn more, and was anxious to have any helpful suggestions. As a natural accompaniment of this modesty, as revealed in his correspondence, was his whole-souled generosity in attributing to another the understanding he had of social and economic questions.

Another thing that impressed me was his recog-

nition of the metes and bounds of the progressive movement. I quote as follows from a letter dated September 28, 1901: "Of one thing I am profoundly certain: that no good can come from those agitations which have for their object the overthrow of the great institutions of society, such for example as the law of property and the law of the family."

If all the progressives—and, may I add, the insurgents—of the country will hold steadily to this fundamental position of Senator Dolliver's they are not likely to go far wrong. The progressive movement, to be safe, and to continue to be fruitful, must rest back upon property and contract, and find its support in the millions of property owners, and especially home owners, scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land. I am sure I am speaking in entire sympathy with Senator Dolliver's views when I say that the great thing needed is not the overthrow of property, but to increase the number of property owners, having as an aim to "universalize property," if I may venture to employ this term.

In view of what is said about the courts the following quotation from Senator Dolliver's letter will have a special interest: "What you say about our duty of emphasizing the sacredness of law, and purifying the administration of justice, touches our problem in a most vital way. I realize that in order to restore the old-time dignity of the courts we must have judges who in character at least are entitled to respect. The procedure of the courts ought to be freed from technicalities, and some way devised to get at the merits of every cause whether civil or criminal. The bar must be rid of pettifoggers and shysters and the whole atmosphere about the court house cleansed and ventilated."

I will close this letter, which I wish to be regarded as a tribute to Senator Dolliver, with a quotation showing his recognition, along with John Stuart Mill, of the fact that all reforms to be of true significance must be connected with character. On the other hand, this quotation gives some insight into Senator Dolliver's religious nature:

"In all these things the suggestions of your letter look in the right direction; yet the more I meditate upon it, the more it looks to me that these reformations, prolific of good as they will be, are in the nature of effects rather than causes. Somewhere above the statehouse, above the court house, and above the schoolhouse, society must find the influences which are to produce the good citizenship of the future. I have for a long time desired to talk with you about these matters. There is an ideal of social justice long extant in the world which the preachers are now making an uphill fight to define and maintain. It seems to me that they ought to be reinforced by the active sympathy and co-operation of statesmen, political economists, and all others who give attention to political questions. They are dealing with the conscience and the character of men. I inherited the Christian faith as interpreted by our fathers. I am now approaching middle life and I find that all other evidences of Christianity are beginning to appear insignificant compared to this one made prominent by the needs of modern society, namely, that unless it be true that there is a Divine Force within reach, able to take men deformed by sin and leave them standing upright, then there is absolutely no hope left for our race and we may all as

well complacently join with Professor Huxley in welcoming that friendly comet of his to smite the earth and its inhabitants, and bring the miserable business to an end."

It is probable that a volume may be published of selections from Dolliver's speeches, illustrating his skill and power as an orator. An example of his style as a speaker will be found in the following sentences from his famous tariff speech of June 13, 1910, although the printed words do not convey much idea of the peculiar power and magnetism infused by his personality into all of his platform utterances:

How long does the Senate of the United States propose that these great interests, affecting every man, woman and child in the nation, shall be managed with brutal tyranny, without debate and without knowledge and without explanation, by the very people that are engaged in monopolizing the great industries of the world, that propose to impose intolerable burdens upon the market place of our country?

So far as I am concerned, I am through with it. I intend to fight it, but I intend to fight it as a Republican and as an American citizen. I intend to fight without fear—I do not care what may be my political fate. I have had a burdensome and toilsome experience in public life now these twenty-five years. I am beginning to feel the pressure of that burden. I do not propose that the remaining years of my life, whether they be in public affairs or in my private business, shall be given up to a dull consent to the success of all these conspiracies, which do not hesitate before our very eyes to use the lawmaking power of the United States to multiply their own wealth and to fill the market places with witnesses of their avarice and of their greed.

I am through with it. I intend to fight as a Republican for a free market place on this continent.

For the day is coming—it is a good deal nearer than many think—when a new sense of justice, new inspirations, new volunteer enthusiasms for good government shall take possession of the hearts of all our people. The time is at hand when the laws will be respected by great and small alike; when fabulous millions, piled hoard upon hoard, by cupidity and greed, and used to finance the ostentations of modern life, shall be no longer a badge even of distinction, but rather of discredit, and it may be of disgrace; a good time coming, when this people shall so frame their laws as to protect alike the enterprises of rich and poor in the greatest market place which God has ever given to His children, and when the law of justice, entrenched in the habits of the whole community, will put away all unseemly fears of panic and disaster when the enforcement of the statutes is suggested by the courts. It is a time nearer than we dare to think. A thousand forces are making for it. It is the outcome of the centuries of Christian civilization, the fulfillment of the prayers and dreams of the men and women who have laid the foundations of this Commonwealth, and with infinite sacrifice maintained these institutions.

REAL PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS IN BRAZIL

BY DAVID LAMBUTH

THE young King, that was, of Portugal, is a victim of the stars. Twenty-one years ago on the 15th of November Brazil declared her independence, set up the Republic and banished forever Dom Pedro II, the last imperial representative in the New World of the royal house of Portugal. On that same day, under evil planets, was Manuel the Second born. Nearly twenty-one years later he entertained the Marshal Hermes da Fonseca, President-elect of Brazil, and on that day broke out the Revolution in Portugal. Hermes, nephew of Deodoro, the first military dictator of the Republic of Brazil, sat banquetting with the King when the firing began that was to drive this other branch of the Braganzas from his throne. The family of the FONSECAS, uncle and nephew, appear to be the appointed levelers of kings.

A MAN OF DEEDS, NOT OF WORDS

Such is the man that on the 15th of November, when the Republic of Brazil celebrated its majority, stepped to the President's chair. Of his personality it is not easy to speak, for the heat and dust of the first contested election in the Republic has not yet cleared away. Civilistas and Militaristas tell very different tales. But three things are characteristic.

As Minister of War during the administration of President Affonso Penna, he reorganized and significantly increased the efficiency

of the army. He introduced military drill and discipline into all the gymnasiums under government supervision. He established throughout the country a "Linha de Tiro," or species of National Guard, armed and drilled by the federal government, in which a certain amount of service is obligatory, and, though army and navy has been traditionally at odds in Brazil, he lent his influence to that vigorous naval policy which has built for Brazil to-day two of the most powerful battleships afloat.

He is not a thinker, but a man of action. When in Penna's cabinet, discussion grew angry over the right of the President to name his successor, Hermes, suddenly struck with the untenability of the situation, scribbled a word in blue pencil on the back of documents in his hand. He shoved it over to the President. It was his resignation.

And there and then it took effect. And yet he knows how to hold his tongue and his hand. When the populace of Rio were afraid, on every moment of that eventful fifth of October, lest Marshal Hermes, soldier and man of action, who was then in Lisbon, should make one slip and bring the world clattering about the ears of innocent Brazil, he was handling with remarkable dexterity a situation as difficult as any man could face. He was the guest of the King, but he was at heart the friend of the Republic. He could not put out a hand when men of his

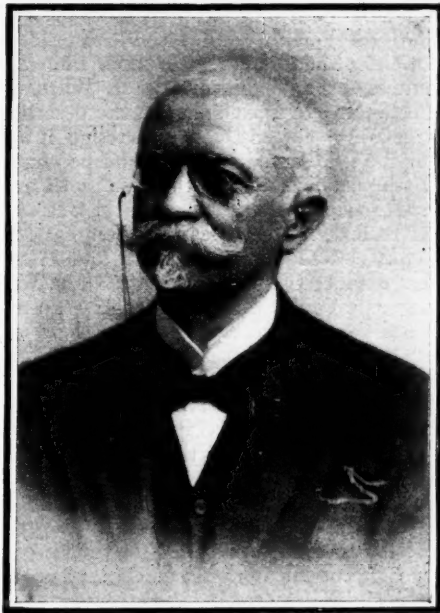


HIS EXCELLENCY MARSHAL HERMES DA FONSECA,
THE NEW PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL
(Who was inaugurated on November 15)

own kindred fought for the liberty he had himself helped to achieve across the Atlantic. He must stand idly by and display nothing while Bernadino Machado, the active soul of the Revolution and a Brazilian born, struck the last grip of monarchy from the Portuguese race. Nevertheless, all these things he did.

He has enemies who say in Brazil that he only follows the advice of others. There is an eastern proverb to the effect that the foolish man who hearkens to the advice of the wise is safer than a wise man who goes alone. Perhaps it is true.

Hermes Rodrigues da Fonseca was born in 1855 in Rio Grande do Sul, the southernmost state of Brazil. Rio Grande do Sul like Texas is for the most part rolling plains where cattle range on the long grass and the wind blows cold and piercing from the south-and-west. Like Texas also it has been the stage for border warfare. The "gaucho" rides the range, sleeps on his saddle, faces the bitter wind and thinks lightly of life or death. The vigorous Uruguayan on the south and the indomitable Paraguayan on the northwest have bred a hard-riding, hard-hitting race in these border states. And the climate has favored them. It is a one-time "gaucho" from Rio Grande do Sul that to-day according to rumor controls the complicated mechanism of Bra-



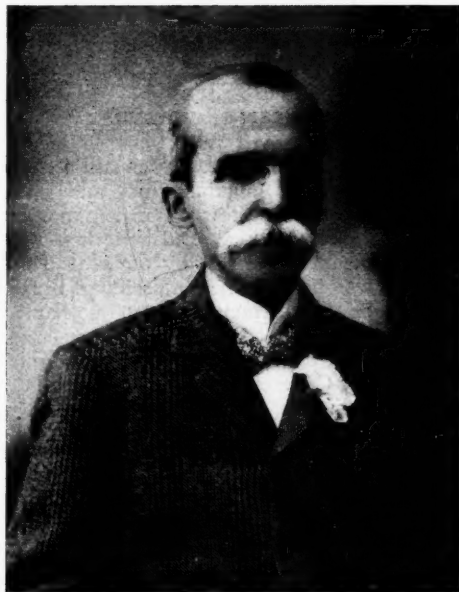
THE LATE PRESIDENT PENNA, OF BRAZIL

zilian politics. Hermes himself is more the man of action than of culture or erudition. There are those in Brazil who laugh at his grammar. But he knows how to handle a situation.

He was beside his uncle during the stirring days of the birth of the Republic, but claimed no political position. He said then as he said many times later that his place was in the arm not in the forefront of public life. Nevertheless it is recorded of him that more than once he held his uncle back from violence, pleading for the establishment of a state upon a firm basis of civil law instead of on the military despotism urged by Deodoro's friends. After the ill-fated revolt in the military school at Rio where he had been a teacher he was appointed head of the new military school at Realengo. His discipline and his administration were so successful that shortly after he was made a marshal and chosen by Affonso Penna for the Portfolio of War in 1906. A year and a half ago the storm of the last election began to brew. Then it was that Hermes withdrew from the cabinet and later became, unwillingly, the candidate of the militaristic party for President of Brazil.

A SELF-PERPETUATING PRESIDENCY

Militaristic though the party be called, it was for a more largely representative government that the Marshal stood. Hitherto the

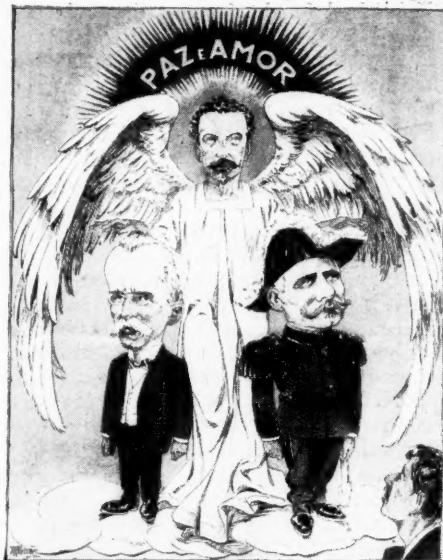


DR. RUY BARBOSA. EMINENT BRAZILIAN JURIST

(Dr. Barbosa, who represented Brazil at The Hague Conference in 1907, was the opposition candidate to Marshal Fonseca at the recent presidential election)

Presidents had been self-perpetuating. Deodoro da Fonseca and his Vice-President Floriano Peixoto were little more than appointees of the Republican leaders. When circumstances—to speak plainly, the desertion of the army—forced Deodoro to resign, it was Floriano who served out the unfinished term, choosing as his successor the first civil President, Prudente de Moraes, of the state of São Paulo. No other candidate appearing, he was elected without contest, and in the same manner Campos Salles after him, who also was a Paulista. Rodrigues Alves, a native of the same state, was elected likewise, and then came Affonso Penna of the rival state of Minas. Each man had nominated his successor and thrust him on the party. There being but one visible party, they in their turn thrust him on the people and with wide acclaim Brazil elected him at the polls all in good time. It was a neat system, but it had its faults. A time came when the party objected to the man selected for them.

Penna, coming from Minas Geraes, settled upon David Campista, his Minister of Finance, to come after him. But the party revolted. David Campista they would not have, and to explain the difficulty they suddenly conceived the importance of a nominating convention. In the earlier days São Paulo had been the home of Presidents. Latterly Minas was having her innings. Therefore São Paulo was



OFFICIAL NEUTRALITY IN THE CAMPAIGN

(The cartoonist of *O Malho*, the comic weekly of Rio de Janeiro, here shows Dr. Nils Pecanha, Vice-President under Dr. Penna, and succeeding him in the presidential office, blessing both the candidates, Marshal Fonseca and Dr. Barbosa. The words "Paz e Amor," "Peace and Love," are the motto of Brazil)

jealous and all the other states besides. The Minas dynasty was not to be perpetuated. So a nominating convention was invoked to solve the puzzle.

AN "INSURGENT" MOVEMENT

In matters political Brazil was still a close corporation. The oligarchy met and considered things. Congress was called upon to appoint the convention. But here there was unexpected trouble. Led by the same Ruy Barbosa who had crowned himself and Brazil with honor at The Hague in 1907, São Paulo, Minas, and a portion of Bahia's representation refused to enter, alleging reasonably enough that Congress being by Brazilian law the final arbiter of elections could not fairly put forward for nomination its own candidate. That was a vicious circle they would not tolerate. But Congress was obdurate. Ruy Barbosa's eloquence was of no avail. The convention met, and these three states walked out. And so on the 22d of May, a year and a half ago, the party in power, assembled in Rio, nominated Marshal Hermes for President of Brazil.

Meanwhile the revolting faction did not sleep. São Paulo through history, climate,



THE PRESIDENTIAL HANDICAP

(This cartoon was published in *O Malho* last April, during the contest over the presidential election. Marshal Fonseca had by the official canvass 400,000 votes and Dr. Barbosa 200,000)



MARSHAL FONSECA'S UNWAVERING DIPLOMACY

(O Malho thus shows the deferential attitude of the newly elected Brazilian president to the Portuguese monarchy when he landed in Lisbon and to the Portuguese republic when he left)

and productiveness is a hotbed of independence. Minas, with her mountainous rugged face, is her first daughter and follows close. Bahia was always full of a spirit of its own. It was more than a coincidence that in Minas rose the first attempts at a republic in Brazil. It was not chance that from São Paulo came the first great revolutionary leaders, nor that on the banks of the famous Ypiranga Dom Pedro I declared himself and the Empire of Brazil free from the dominion of Portugal. Neither was it without meaning that it was in Bahia after twenty years of struggle against the Dutch in the 17th century that the first Brazilian national consciousness burst aflame. These things may be forgotten but they do not die.

THE NOMINATING CONVENTION—AN INNOVATION IN BRAZIL

The three bolting states determined upon a convention of their own. A call was sent out for representatives from the various counties of Brazil, men duly selected by local

voters and with signed credentials in their hands. It was not through an inner ring that Barbosa wanted to work. For the first time in Brazil it was the popular voice that spoke. Out of nearly a thousand counties 528 appeared, and on the 22d of May, 1909, the Civilista Convention met in the Lyrico Theater in Rio de Janeiro to inaugurate a new political development in the Republic. It was a historic day. Shaking off inertia and studied indifference, and initiating a campaign against that popular ignorance which has been the political schemer's stock in trade, the middle class of the country threw itself into a political struggle. It was but the first step, but it signifies a new Brazil. And no man is so responsible for it as Ruy Barbosa.

Thus was the national Civilista party born—a party without definite principles and without a platform save that it was determined to express the people's will. The old parties had died with the Empire. The Republican party triumphing in 1889, swept the field of its adversaries and stood alone. The inevitable

followed. Fixed in its power, the party only fought within itself and intrigued for the division of the spoils. But at last, on the question of the monopoly of influence in the hands of a few, a man had risen who could lead the people to self-expression. Nevertheless the convention struggled for days over a method of procedure. Assiz Brazil, at that time Minister to Argentina, demanded the formulation of a definite platform and the selection of a man who could support it. Barbosa, on the contrary, urged that the choice of a man who could carry the people with him was the matter of vital importance. The platform would take care of itself. A magnetic personality was the need of the hour. In that Barbosa was right and won. And it was Barbosa himself that the convention chose to lead the people's part of Brazil.

BRAZIL'S FIRST PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

So it was that the fight was on. It was the first real nominating convention in the history of the Republic. More than that, it was the first contested election. But more significant still, it was the first great educational campaign in which a candidate stumped the country, speaking everywhere to enormous and enthusiastic crowds upon the vital questions of national life and policy. It was a vivifying mission to the electorate of the country and Barbosa was pre-eminently the man for the place. Two things were the targets for his attack. He directed his lucid and vigorous oratory against the concentration of power in the hands of the clique and the failure of a so-called representative government to represent. At the same time he attacked what he saw as the militaristic menace, control by the army, the subservience of civil power. For months he worked as if

incapable of fatigue, writing and speaking with pungent effect. As an educational campaign Brazil had known nothing like it. It stirred the dullest corners into a dawning recognition of the meaning of representative government. It stung the inert to a sense of public duty.

The first of March, 1910, was election day. Fonseca carried the North by a huge majority. There were scattering votes for Barbosa in the South. In Minas and São Paulo, where his strength lay, the returns did not show that he had carried either state. Fonseca was elected, on the face of the returns, but with the cry of fraud the Civilista party set about a contest of the election returns. Of irregularities there is no question, but whether Barbosa was actually elected or not it is impossible to tell. Two hundred thousand against four hundred thousand votes, were the official figures.

In the end perhaps it is better so. Barbosa is an orator and a thinker—scarcely an administrator. His it was to rouse for the first time the political consciousness of his people. His it was to launch a genuine national party in Brazil. The hand of Hermes Fonseca may guide the nation more surely on its course. It may be that he will inject into military circles and administrative affairs something of the efficiency and the rigidity of discipline he has already shown. Be that as it may, the Republic has reached its majority in Brazil. Year by year the nation has moved forward, strengthening her hold, clarifying her vision, enlarging her activities. All is not done in a day. There is much beyond. But Brazil has at last laid hold intelligently of the essential principles of representative government. With growing confidence and larger education she will make good her gain. There are many promises in these four years ahead.



THE BOND OF THE MOTHER TONGUE

(The cartoonist of *O Malho* thus pictures President Fonseca of the Republic of Brazil and President Braga of the Republic of Portugal swearing eternal friendship)

THE AMERICAN PRODUCTION OF MAETERLINCK'S "BLUE BIRD"

BY JEANNETTE L. GILDER

[A year ago last month the New Theater, a really independent playhouse, was opened to the New York public. This was an event of significance to the entire American art world. The theater is not endowed or subsidized. It was established by a group of wealthy men, who have invested their money "with no other purpose in view than to provide a playhouse where superior art and plays of literary excellence are to be presented regardless of the returns at the box-office." During the year the management presented a number of plays that fulfilled these high ideals—and some that did not. It also inaugurated a series of productions at very low prices, for the particular benefit of the city's population who are not able to pay the regular rates. The first of these "low price evenings" (October 10) was made memorable by the first presentation in New York of "The Blue Bird," the beautiful allegory of the search for happiness which is one of the later masterpieces of the Belgian Shakespeare, Maurice Maeterlinck. Miss Gilder considers the play from the standpoint of a veteran theater-goer and dramatic critic. Her references to the text of the play are particularly to the translation of the original French of Maeterlinck, by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos, published in this country by Dodd, Mead & Co.—THE EDITOR.]

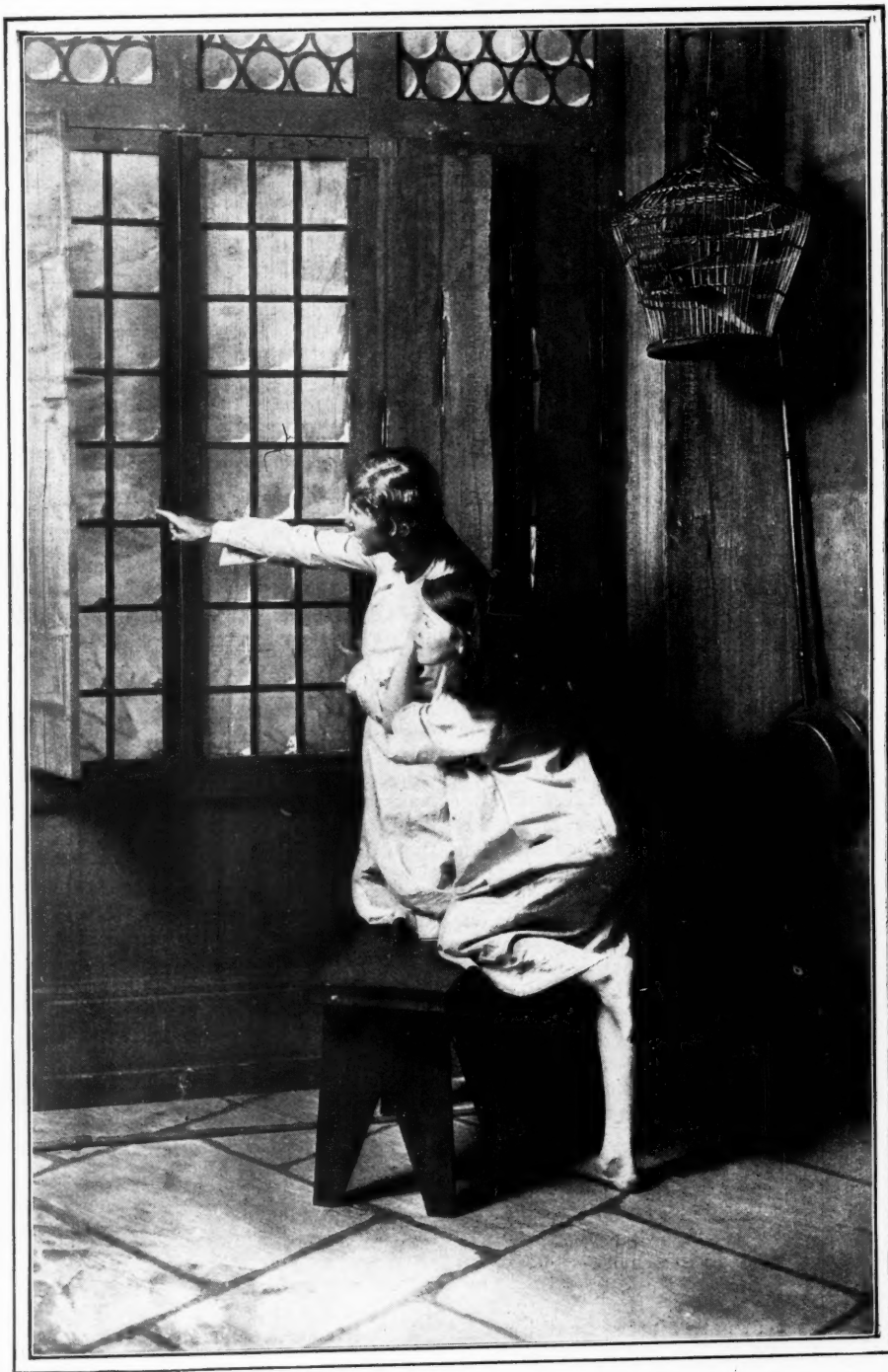
"THE Blue Bird" is the sort of dramatic literature that we expected the New Theater to give us, and that it did not do so during the first year of its existence was a surprise and a disappointment, but like every new enterprise the New Theater had to feel its way. Most groping is done in the dark, but the groping of the New Theater was done in the light where the world saw and pitied, laughed or scoffed according to its humor.

Such of the general public as are interested in the drama expected that the New Theater was going to stand for the highest sort of dramatic art, whether it made or lost money by its experiments, and I frankly confess that I was among those who were disappointed with the first season's results. Not that one can always expect the best results in a first season, but the standard was not what I had hoped for. Nevertheless, the New Theater did produce a number of plays of the sort that we were looking for, among them "Sister Beatrice."

"The Blue Bird" is Maurice Maeterlinck's latest play, and the only one that has made a popular success. It was Sir Henry Irving who said that Maeterlinck's plays were not for the stage, they were for the library, but even so eminent a judge of dramatic literature as Sir Henry could make mistakes, and he assuredly made one when he assumed that Maeterlinck's plays were to be read, not acted. They are among the few plays that bear reading, but one must sympathize with Sir Henry, who had an old actor's views of the drama. Maeterlinck calls "The Blue Bird" a "Fairy Play in Five Acts." It is more

than a Fairy Play, it is an allegory, just as much as "Pilgrim's Progress" is an allegory. The play as given at the New Theater is the translation of Alexander Teixeira de Mattos, and, with the one exception of the Forest Scene, which is especially difficult to reproduce, is given in its entirety.

Maeterlinck's plea in this play is a simple one—that it is not necessary to go far afield in search of happiness: it is at our door if we only know just where to look for it. You may tell this to people in plain prose, and they pay no attention, but if you tell it to them in poetic allegory and act it before their eyes with striking scenery and gorgeous costumes, it makes an impression that mere words cannot make. Of the many people among my acquaintance who have seen "The Blue Bird," only one or two have failed to be impressed by it, but these one or two were unimaginative and looked at things in a practical way, considering it absurd that Bread should cut a slice off of his stomach and hand it to the children to eat. The children did not mind, for they fell upon it and ate it with avidity. In spite of this absurdity, to people of more imaginative minds the play is most impressive. I have heard young men say, that they had a new feeling about death, that it seemed a different thing to them, after seeing Maeterlinck's play, and that they would speak oftener of the dead than they had before, because when Tytyl says, "We will come back as often as we can," Granny Tyl replies, "It is our only pleasure, and it's such a treat for us when your thoughts visit us!" But on the other hand



ACT I—WATCHING THE CHRISTMAS PARTY ACROSS THE STREET

it is rather sad when Gaffer Tyl adds, "We have no other amusements."

The play opens with a scene in a woodcutter's cottage. There are two children asleep in their bed, one at the foot and one at the head. These children are Tytyl and Mytyl. They are just waking up; it is Christmas eve. There is no prettier scene in the play than when these two youngsters in their "nighties" tiptoe across the floor and look out the window at the Christmas festivities in the house of a rich neighbor across the street. Their conversation is most natural and is given in the short, terse sentences for which Maeterlinck, as well as Ibsen, is conspicuous. As they are dancing about the room, enter to them the Fairy Berylune. They think that she is their neighbor, Madam Berlingot, but the fairy denies any relationship or any likeness to that lady. She invites the children to go with her to her house to find the Blue Bird, which is the synonym for happiness. They go with her, not out by the door, but out by the window, delighted

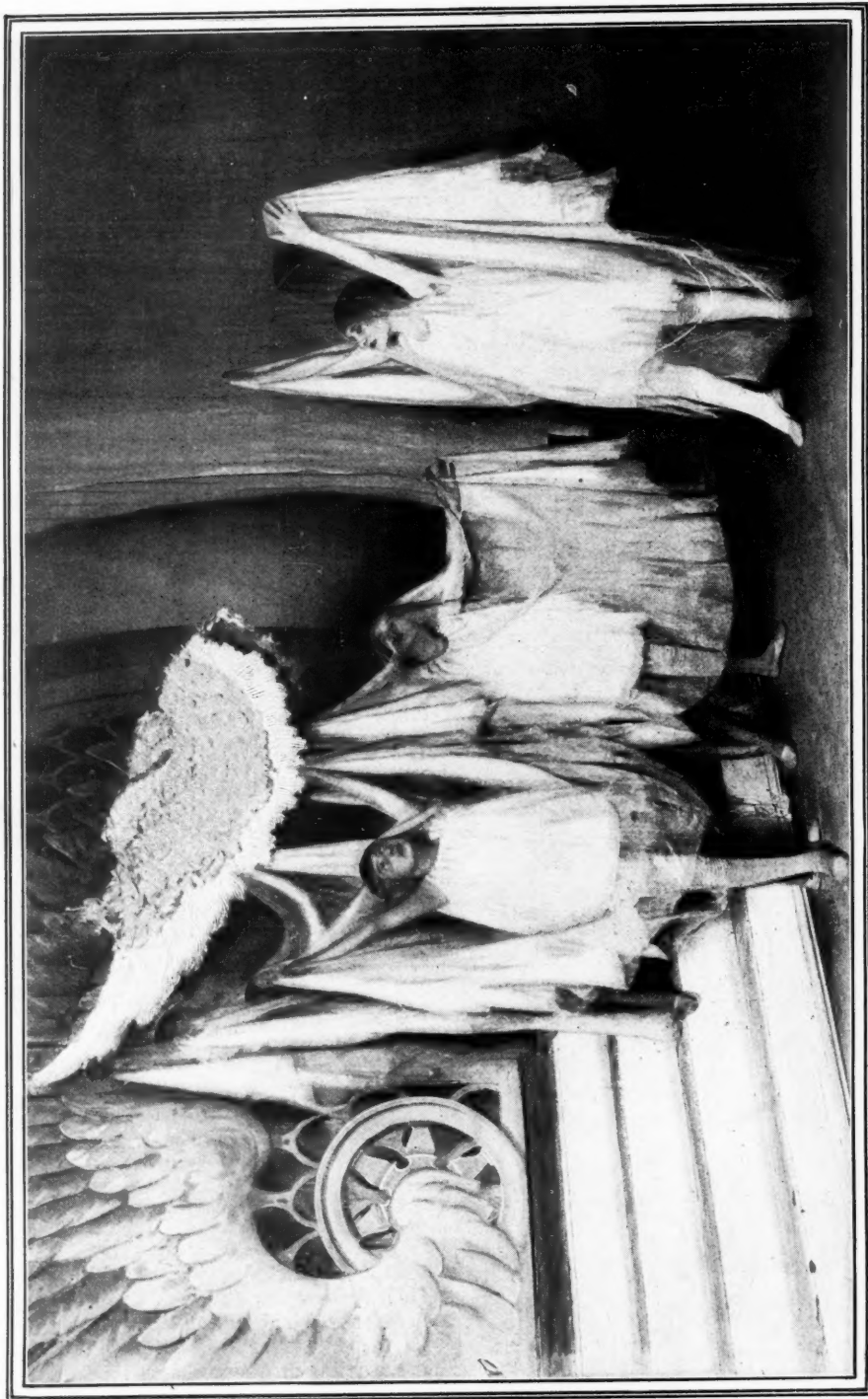


ROBERT E. HOMANS AS "BREAD"



GWENDOLYN VALENTINE AS "WATER"

with the idea of the adventure. Before they leave the woodcutter's cottage, the Fairy gives Tytyl, the boy, a cap to wear with a large diamond in it. With this diamond he can see into the souls of such everyday commodities as bread, sugar, milk, light, fire and water. With a turn of the diamond, Water comes from the pump, and dances gracefully across the stage; from the hearth comes Fire; out from the bread pan steps Bread; Sugar, with his sugary fingers, that later in the play he breaks off and feeds to the children, steps from the sugar bowl. From the tall clock the twelve hours step out and pose prettily before the children. The Fairy takes them to her palace, and thence the children set forth escorted by Light, accompanied by the faithful dog Tylo, and the unfaithful cat Tylette, Bread, Fire, Water, Milk and Sugar. Bread is the "comic relief." He is dressed like a Turk and carries a scimitar with which he cuts off slices of his stomach for the children when they are hungry. The dog carries out Maeterlinck's idea of "man's friend." He is forever by the side of the children to defend his "little god," as he calls



ACT IV—THE KINGDOM OF THE FUTURE

the boy, and the little girl from any misadventure.

From the palace of the Fairy they proceed to the Land of Memory, which in this allegory stands for Heaven, and they find their dead and gone grandparents and the little brothers and sisters that preceded them to the "realms above." Neither the Fairy, nor the cat, the dog, nor any of the other fanciful characters, accompany them to the Land of Memory. The children wander in the mist, and when the mist rises two figures are seen at a cottage door, both sound asleep. Tytyl recognizes them. "It is grandad and granny," he exclaims. The children rush toward them and



GLADYS HULETTE AS "TYTYL"



IRENE BROWN AS "MYTYL"

are recognized. "We are always here waiting for a visit from those who are alive!" exclaims Granny Tyl. "They come so seldom." Granny Tyl reminds them that on a certain day they thought of her. They admit that they did. It is then that she says, "Well, every time you think of us we wake up and see you again." Neither Gaffer Tyl nor Granny Tyl admits that they are dead.

GAFFER TYL: What do you say?
What is he saying? Now he's using words we don't understand. Is it a new word, a new invention?

TYLTYL: The word "dead"?

GAFFER TYL: Yes, that was the word.

. . . . What does it mean?

TYLTYL: Why, it means that one's no longer alive. . . .

GAFFER TYL: How silly they are, up there!

TYLTYL: Is it nice here? . . .

GAFFER TYL: Oh, yes; not bad, not bad; . . . I have managed to escape for a moment to warn you; but I greatly fear that and, if one could just have a smoke . . . there is nothing to be done. . . .

This is not the common idea of heaven, nor do we regard the earth as higher than heaven. Those of us who were brought up in an orthodox way were told that earthly pleasures, such as smoking, are not missed. Finally the children say good-by to their grandparents and their little brothers and sisters, and the next act finds them in the palace of Night.

There, on a throne, at the center of the stage, sits the Queen of Night. At her back is a door of brass; at either side of the steps of her throne are figures supposed to represent sleep; there are also mysterious doors at either side of the stage, down towards the front. Upon this scene, from the right, enters the Cat. Night and the Cat meet as friends.

NIGHT: What is the matter, child? . . . You look pale and thin and you are splashed with mud to your very whiskers. . . . Have you been fighting on the tiles again, in the snow and rain? . . .

THE CAT: It has nothing to do with the tiles! . . . It's our secret that's at stake! . . . It's the beginning of the end!



CECIL YAPP AS "CAT"

The warning that the Cat brings to Night is, that the two children, the woodcutter's son and daughter, have the magical diamond and are coming to demand the Blue Bird. Night is greatly distressed at the attitude of Man, as represented by the children:

NIGHT: What times we live in! . . . I never have a moment's peace. . . . I cannot understand Man, these last few years. What is he aiming at? . . . Must he absolutely know everything? Already he has captured a third of my Mysteries, all my Terrors are afraid and dare not leave the house, my Ghosts have taken flight, the greater part of my Sicknesses are ill. . . .

As Night and the Cat are talking, Tytyl, Mytyl, Bread, Sugar, and the Dog enter. The Dog keeps close to the children. Night questions them as to their mission. Tytyl admits that he has come to find the Blue Bird, and demands the keys of the mysterious doors. These Night reluctantly hands to him. The first door that Tytyl opens is one that leads to the hall of Ghosts. When he swings the door back on its hinges the Ghosts appear. Bread and Sugar are frightened, but Tylo, the dog, leaps at them, barking. Night seizes a stick and drives them back and the doors swing to on their hinges. Another door is opened by the bold Tytyl, and through this door rushes out a little Sickness with a name suggestive of an Indian chief—Cold-in-the-Head. He is hurried back into his cavern and the door closes. Undismayed, Tytyl opens the next door, from out of which the Wars would come if the door was not quickly pushed shut with Tytyl's back against it. "Come, altogether," exclaims Night, "push hard! Bread, what are you doing? . . . Push all of you! How strong they are! . . . Ah, that's it! . . . They are giving way! . . . It was high time! . . . Did you see them? . . ."

Tytyl confesses he did, and found them "huge and awful." Another door leads into the cave of Shades and Terrors. Tytyl looks into the depths of the cave, exclaiming, "Oh, how terrifying they are!" but Night tells him they are chained, so he closes that door and goes on to the next. Behind this door are the invisible Perfumes of the Night. "Oh, what pretty ladies!" exclaims Mytyl. "How well they dance," remarks the critical



ACT I—THE HOURS WHO HAVE JUST EMERGED FROM THE CLOCK

Tyltyl. "What are those whom one can hardly see?" asks Mytyl. "They are the Perfumes of my Shadow," Night tells her. Another door reveals Germs and Microbes, and then Tyltyl, being convinced that the Blue Bird is not behind any of those doors, expresses his determination to open the big brass door at the back of Night's throne. She tries to prevent him, but he insists; the door is opened and Myriads of Blue Birds are seen flying about. He catches the birds in his arms, but they die, and the child weeps, with Light trying to comfort him.

The next scene in the book is the Forest Scene, but that has been omitted and in the play we pass on to the graveyard, a very pretty scene and a very impressive one. The Dog is frightened, and Mytyl is frightened, but Tyltyl is not.

MYTYL (*pointing to the slabs*): Are those the doors of their houses? . . .

TYLTYL: Yes.

MYTYL: Do they go out when it's fine? . . .

TYLTYL: They can only go out at night. . . .

MYTYL: Why? . . .

TYLTYL: Because they are in their shirts. . . .

MYTYL: Do they go out also when it rains? . . .

TYLTYL: When it rains they stay at home. . . .

MYTYL: Is it nice in their homes? . . .

TYLTYL: They say it's very cramped. . . .

MYTYL: Have they any little children? . . .

TYLTYL: Why, yes; they have all those that die. . . .

Still Mytyl is not reassured, and when the clock strikes twelve and she knows the graves are to open and the dead will come forth, she clings to her brother for protection. Then instead of the dead, the transformation shows the graveyard planted thick with lilies. One must admit that they are not very real looking lilies, but they serve to reassure Mytyl.

The scene representing the Kingdom of the Future is, scenically, one of the best in the play. It reveals the halls of the Azure Palace where the children wait that are yet to be born. These little unborns in their blue veils are a pathetic lot. Tyltyl, Mytyl and Light enter upon this scene. The other characters do not come with them. The unborn children are very much excited at seeing the live children; they crowd around them.

TYLTYL: Why do they call us the little live children?

LIGHT: Because they themselves are not alive yet. . . .

TYLTYL: What are they doing, then? . . .

LIGHT: They are awaiting the hour of their birth.

TYLTYL: The hour of their birth? . . .

LIGHT: Yes; it is from here that all the children come who are born upon our earth. Each awaits his day. . . . When the fathers and mothers want children, the great doors which you see there, on the right, are opened and the little ones go down. . . .

The talk between the live children and the unborn children is very pretty and sometimes witty. In the midst of the scene comes Father Time. The opal doors at the back of the stage turn upon their hinges, and there we see a galley with Father Time standing on the deck. "Are they ready whose hour has struck?" he asks, and all the children rush towards him as though they wanted to be born, but from these he selects only a few. Some try to rush aboard the galley without being called, but they are discovered and sent back by Time. At first the old man does not discover Tyltyl, Mytyl and Light, but when he does he is dumbfounded and furious and threatens them with his scythe. They slip away and escape him.

In the next scene the children bid farewell to their friends Light, Bread, Sugar, Fire and Milk. The saddest parting is with Tylo. The children are loathe to part from their new-found friends and weep bitterly. Light tries to pacify them. "Never forget that I am speaking to you in every spreading moonbeam, in every twinkling star, in every dawn that rises, in every lamp that is lit, in every good and bright thought of your soul. (*Eight o'clock strikes behind the wall.*) Listen! . . . The hour is striking! . . . Good-by! . . . The door is opening! . . . In with you! In with you! . . ."

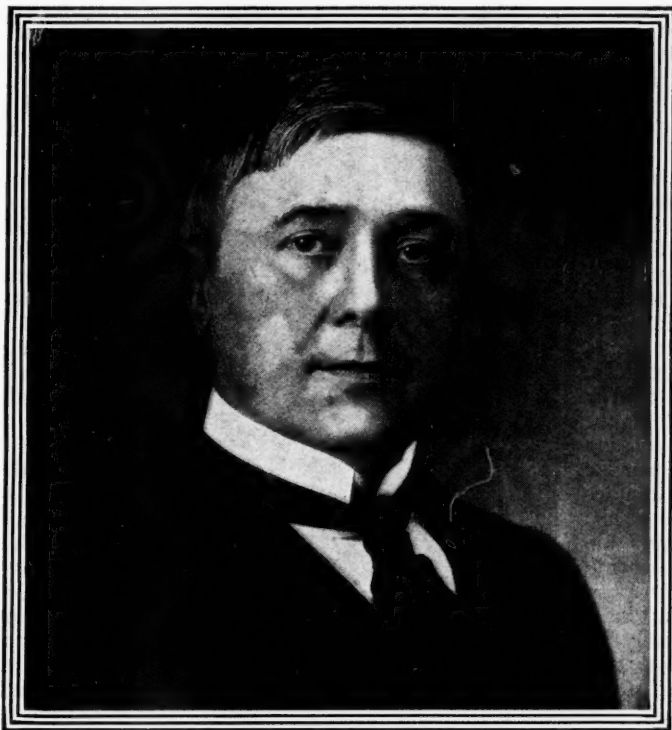
She pushes the children through the door, and Bread, Sugar, and Water and the rest wipe their tears while Tylo howls behind the scenes.

The scene now changes back to the woodcutter's cottage, with the children in bed and asleep. Their parents enter, and the youngsters talk of their friends, Light, Sugar, Water, Bread and Tylo, etc. Poor Mummy Tyl thinks that they are raving with fever and are going to die. Father Tyl looks at it more philosophically; he thinks that they have been

dreaming. When Neighbor Berlingot enters, the children think that she is their Fairy friend. She tells them how ill her little girl is, and how she craves the blue dove that belongs to the children. Tytyl goes to the cage, takes it down, hands it to the old woman to take to the child. She rushes off the stage with it and comes back with the child, who has been cured by the gift of the bird, and who wishes to learn from the children how it should be fed. Tytyl takes it from her hand to show her, when it escapes. The little girl bursts into tears. "Never mind," says Tytyl, "don't cry. . . . I will catch him again. . . ." (Stepping to the front of the stage and addressing the audience, he continues): "If any of you should find him, would you be so very kind as to give him back to us? . . . We need him for our happiness, later on. . . ."

With this the curtain goes down, and the audience of two thousand people goes home to think it all over. Some regard it simply as a beautiful production, others take it more seriously and are impressed with the allegory. It is exceedingly well acted, though one might think there was no opportunity for acting. The characterizations of the Dog and the Cat are perhaps the most noticeable parts.

Maeterlinck is a great genius, but he is not always an original genius. It is very doubtful if "The Blue Bird" would have been written if "Peter Pan" had not blazed the trail. Beautiful as is his "Mary Magdalene," two of its most dramatic situations are taken from Paul Heyse's "Mary of Magdala." Maeterlinck is fair enough to admit this in the preface to his play. But even if he does get occasional ideas from others, his magic hand weaves them into cloth of gold.



MAURICE MAETERLINCK, AUTHOR OF "THE BLUE BIRD"

(The Belgian Shakespeare, as he is frequently called, is perhaps the most eminent living dramatist and writer of poetic prose. His thought, he himself declares, has been greatly influenced by our own Emerson. Among his dramas, which are more elaborations of mental subtlety than plays of action, the best known are: "Pelléas et Mélisande," "Monna Vanna," and "Joyzelle." "Monna Vanna" was presented in this country two years ago. He has also written essays and poems, the best known of which is "The Life of the Bee." Maeterlinck was born in 1862 in Ghent, Belgium)

THE WINTER'S MUSIC

BY LAWRENCE GILMAN

IT is a good many years since Charles Lamb paid his amiable tribute to the musical receptiveness of his generation—"an age constituted to the quick and critical perception of all harmonious combinations, I verily believe, beyond all preceding ages, since Jubal stumbled upon the gamut." Reading this encomium a century after, one cannot but wonder curiously what that shrewd observer and lovable philosopher would say of the musical capacities and propensities of our own day, were he desirably present to estimate them. It is altogether probable that he would be incredulous of the wide diffusion of musical taste and curiosity in, let us say, the America of today; and it is beyond all question that he would be staggered by our appetite for and our interest in music of the better sort. What, it is delightful to speculate, would he have thought of our music and of our liking for it? It is impossible to forget that inimitable confidence of his: "Sentimentally I am disposed to harmony; but organically I am incapable of a tune." Would his friendly disposition toward harmony have withstood, let us say, the "Also Sprach Zarathustra" of Richard Strauss, with which, among other performances, the Philharmonic Society began last month its current season in New York? But that serene and mellow spirit has been silent

these many years; and as we read his words less often now than we read Nietzsche's, so we would be restless and unsatisfied if we had to subsist upon the kind and the quantity of musical fare to which we would have been confined in the day of the delectable Elia.

In the matter of both quantity and quality, consider the amount of good music to which America will be expected to respond this season. In New York we shall give heed to the activities of no less than seven orchestral, four chamber-music, and two choral organizations, all offering performances of music of the highest class, not to speak of the uncountable operations of the soloists—givers of piano, violin, and song recitals; and for twenty-two weeks we shall hear performances of opera which will occur, after the middle of January, on every night of the week save the first. When we look beyond the gates of the metropolis, we find that Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Montreal, have their opera companies and their seasons of opera-giving; that not alone the first three of these cities, but such others as Cincinnati, Seattle,



MISS BESSIE ABBOTT

Miss Abbott is cast for the part of the heroine in Mascagni's new opera, "Ysobel," announced for production after the holidays at the New Theater.

Mascagni is expected to direct the performances himself

Minneapolis, St. Paul, have their own orchestras and their seasons of high-grade orchestral concerts; that it is an exceptional city which is without its varyingly ambitious choral society; and that the most eminent of

the world's singers, pianists, and fiddlers go up and down the land, between October and June, giving more or less profitable concerts of more or less worthy music. Surely this is a spectacle that would have amazed the understanding of Lamb!

There will not be this season, it is true, the glut of music which has marked the past three or four years in America. It was made painfully clear to the musical managers last season that the thing had been overdone—that the supply had finally, but unmistakably, exceeded the demand. The managers, and the virtuosi also, have acquired wisdom, and there is now a nicer adjustment between requirement and satisfaction. Even so, there is activity enough, in all conscience.

OPERA IN NEW YORK, CHICAGO, AND
PHILADELPHIA

First, as to that subject of engrossing and deathless interest to the general: the doings of the opera houses. In New York, the Metropolitan, having at last and definitively swallowed Mr. Hammerstein's canary, is now in untroubled control of the situation, and, when



MME. SEMBRICH, ONE OF THE SEASON'S CHIEF CONCERT-
GIVERS, WITH HER SWISS GUIDE ON MONT BLANC



MISS ALMA GLUCK
(Of the Metropolitan Opera Company)

these lines appear, will have opened its first season under the sole direction of Mr. Gatti-Casazza. It will be a soberer winter, operatically, without the Manhattan; no matter how brilliant and delightful the season may be at the house which is now unrivaled, there will be persistent longings for the conditions that Mr. Hammerstein made possible, and for his own ebullient, adventurous, and vital activities. The establishment in Thirty-fourth Street will be poignantly missed, even though we are to be privileged to hear Mr. Hammerstein's operas, Mr. Hammerstein's singers, and Mr. Hammerstein's conductor within the august walls of the Metropolitan; for such performances as Mr. Hammerstein gave of "Pelléas et Mélisande," of "Louise," of "Les Contes d'Hoffmann," of "Le Jongleur



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JOSEF HOFMANN
(Eminent visiting pianist)

Copyright by Amé Dupont

GIACOMO PUCCINI
(Composer of "The Girl of the
Golden West")VICTOR HERBERT
(Composer of "Natoma")

de Notre Dame," cannot be duplicated outside of the Manhattan.

Chicago and Philadelphia will profit most largely by the Metropolitan's absorption of the Manhattan establishment. The city of the Middle West inherits the Manhattan organization practically *in toto*, and is now observing the talents of Cleofonte Campanini, Melba, Garden, Renaud, Dalmores, Sammarco, Dufranne, McCormack, Bressler-Gianoli, and discovering for itself the qualities of "Pelléas et Mélisande," "Thaïs" and "Louise." Moreover, in pursuance of what the Metropolitan management euphemistically calls "the working agreement" provided for between that establishment and its allied companies, certain of the great ones from the New York house—as Miss Farrar and Messrs. Caruso, Slezak, Scotti—will be lent upon occasion to the Chicago enterprise.

The season planned for Chicago is to endure for ten weeks, that is, until the third week of January, when the organization will be transferred bodily to Philadelphia, where it will occupy the theater built by Mr. Hammerstein. During its ten-weeks season there the company will come to New York for a series of Tuesday-night performances of French opera to be given during the latter half of the season at the Metropolitan. While the company is in the West it will undertake excursions to St. Louis, St. Paul, and Milwaukee.

In Philadelphia will occur one of the salient events of the winter's opera season; for there, early in February, Mr. Dippel purposes to mount Mr. Victor Herbert's "American grand

opera," "Natoma." This is the work which was originally intended for production by Mr. Hammerstein, but which now falls to the lot of the Chicago-Philadelphia company. The libretto, by Mr. Joseph D. Redding of San Francisco and New York, tells a tragic love tale of early mission days in Spanish California. Mr. Herbert has naïvely announced that he has "tried to write melodious, flowing music": he does not admire Debussy, and "hazy harmonies" are displeasing to him; so it is to be presumed that he has successfully avoided writing like that nefarious composer. In certain instances he has sought, he says, to imitate Indian music, but he has used "no special Indian theme." Likewise, there is Spanish coloring, but "no special Spanish theme has been employed." It is understood that the rôle of the heroine will be assumed by Miss Garden. Mr. Dippel has also announced at various times, it is regrettable to note, his purpose to produce, either in Chicago, Philadelphia, or New York, Saint-Saëns' wearisome "Henry VIII," Jean Nougé's blatant and empty "Quo Vadis," and—an enlivening but remote possibility—Strauss' new and as yet unperformed comic opera, "The Knight of the Rose."

BOSTON'S OPERATIC ACTIVITIES

In Boston the locally domiciled opera company, also "allied" with the establishment in New York, has already begun a more ambitious season than it undertook last winter. The most expensive seats now cost five dol-

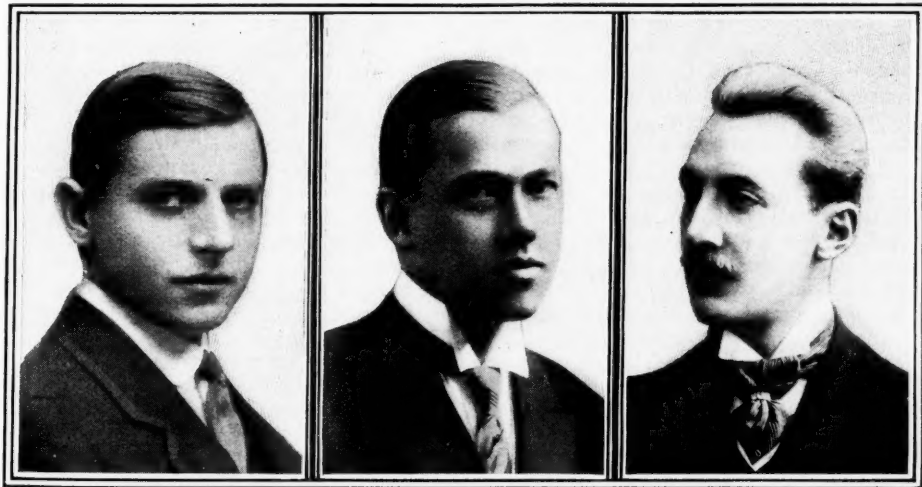
lars, instead of three as before. Miss Farrar, Mme. Fremstad, Mme. Homer, with Caruso, Jasklowker, Slezak, and others, are to be lent by the Metropolitan, and the local company will retain, among its own singers of greater magnitude, Mme. Lipkowska, Miss Nielsen, and Messrs. Baklanoff and Constantino. Mr. Dippel's forces are also being drawn upon in addition. Of the new works to be given the chief are Puccini's "Girl of the Golden West" (after New York has tried it out), Laparra's "Habanera," Massenet's "Werther," and a new opera, "The Sacrifice," text and music by Frederick S. Converse, whose "Pipe of Desire" the Metropolitan performed to little purpose last spring. "The Sacrifice," the action of which passes on the Mexican border during the war days of 1846, will be the second American opera to be given this season under the protection of the syndicate: Mr. Converse and Mr. Herbert may well be oppressed by the responsibility of representing so conspicuously the much agitated movement in behalf of what is called "opera in English," and their deliverances will be observed with lively curiosity. The Boston house will also have attempted, when this appears, a performance in dramatic form of Debussy's juvenile cantata, "L'Enfant Prodigue"—the work which in 1884 won him the *Prix de Rome*.

NOTABLE NEW YORK PRODUCTIONS

To come back to the immediate concerns of the Metropolitan, it is gratifying to note that

the promises of the management are less swelling and all-inclusive than they have been for the past two seasons. The New York company will abandon its attempt at expansion, and will no more endeavor to emulate Sir Boyle Roche's bird, and be in two places at once. With most commendable good sense, the directors have concluded, in the words of the prospectus, that "by confining its labors to the Metropolitan Opera House (except on evenings when no performances take place in New York), the management will be able to offer a repertoire even more varied than heretofore, to prepare the same more carefully, and, above all, to have all its great artists available for performances in New York. Thus the casts at every subscription performance will necessarily include the best artists of the company." There will be a few visits to Philadelphia and Brooklyn; but, with these exceptions, the performances in other cities will be given up; the "working agreement" with the "allied interests" in the provinces will permit the company to devote itself to the metropolis.

Three important novelties will almost certainly be given by Mr. Gatti-Casazza. These are Puccini's long-awaited setting of Belasco's turgid melodrama, "The Girl of the Golden West"; Humperdinck's "Königskinder" (also long-awaited); and Dukas' "Ariane et Barbe-Bleue," the text by Maeterlinck. The first two works have never been performed: their New York premières will be their first productions anywhere; Dukas' music-drama belongs to the repertoire of the Paris Opéra-



RHEINHOLD VON WARLICH, BARITONE REINALD WERRENRATH, BARITONE ADOLPHE BORCHARD, PIANIST

THREE OF THE SEASON'S CONCERT-GIVERS

Comique. Puccini's opera is to be sung by Mr. Caruso, Mr. Amato, and—for the title rôle, "the Girl"—Miss Emmy Destinn, though it would seem that the inevitable interpreter of this part is Miss Farrar; but in such matters the lucubrations of impresarios, as was said concerning those of a famous dead financier, "move in a higher sphere than ours." Last year the Metropolitan promised twelve novelties and actually gave four; it promised sixteen revivals and gave eight. This year the list is less ambitious; only ten novelties and seven revivals appear on it. Goldmark's "Cricket on the Hearth," Leroux's "Le Chemineau," Wolf-Ferrai's "Le Donne Curiose," and Nougé's "Quo Vadis" reappear dutifully among the novelties, and the promised revivals embrace Boito's "Mefistofele," Rossini's "William Tell," and Mozart's "Don Giovanni." Gluck's "Armide," which opened the Metropolitan's season on November 14, is actually a novelty so far as New York is concerned, though it is 133 years old.

The list of singers to be heard at the Metropolitan shows few unfamiliar names. Of these the most consequential are Dimitri Smirnoff, a Russian lyric tenor of reputation; Robert Lasalle, another tenor, and a son of the eminent French baritone who was a conspicuous figure on the Metropolitan stage a decade and a half ago; and Lucie Weidt, a dramatic soprano of some renown who hails from the Vienna Opera. Besides these, the Boston wing is to be drawn upon for Misses Nielsen, Mélis, Lipkowska, and Mr. Constantino and Mr. Baklanoff, and the Chicago-Philadelphia branch will supply the more distinguished of Mr. Hammerstein's late singers. For the others, there are, of course, the indispensable Caruso and the almost equally indispensable Miss Farrar; there are also, among the women, Emmy Destinn, Olive Fremstad, Berta Morena, and Louise Homer; among the men, Burrian, Jasklowker, Jörn, Slezak, Reiss, for tenors; Amato, Campanari, Gilly, Goritz, Soomer, Scotti, Hinckley, and Witherspoon, for baritones and basses. The inimitable Toscanini and the ardent Hertz will again be the chief conductors. The season will be extended from 20 to 22 weeks, and there will be performances on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights, and, later in the season, on Tuesday and Saturday nights, in addition to the Saturday matinee, not to speak of a projected series of "classical matinées" (for such works as "Armide," "Orfeo," "Don Giovanni," etc.) and special performances of various kinds. Truly a portentous programme! To add to the season's gayety,

three composers of large reputation will come to America to be present at the production of their operas: Mr. Puccini for "The Girl of the Golden West," Mr. Humperdinck for "Königskinder," and Mr. Dukas for "Ariane et Barbe-Bleue." A fourth composer of eminence may also make his appearance among us early in the new year to "assist" at the première of a new opera. This is Mascagni, whose "Ysobel," at the moment of writing, is announced for production, for the first time anywhere, at the New Theater, with Miss Bessie Abbott, an American and a one-time member of the Metropolitan company, in the name-part. The opera is not as yet completed, and its New York production will be the first anywhere. Mascagni, it will be recalled, visited America in 1902 as the head of a badly managed opera company which presented here his "Iris" and "Zanetto." He then disclosed striking powers as a conductor—his reading of "Cavalleria Rusticana" is not easy to forget.

IMPORTANT ORCHESTRAL AND CHORAL PERFORMANCES

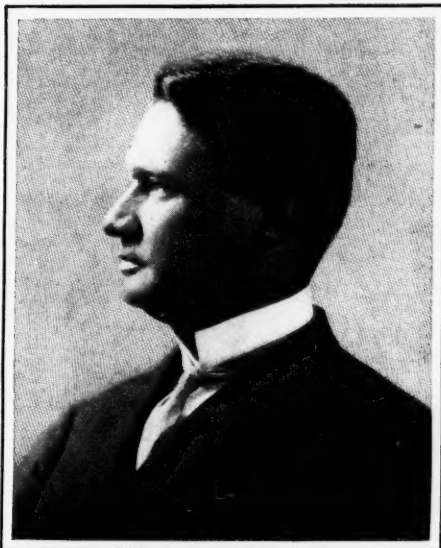
In the midst of the operatic tumult the chief orchestras and choral societies go their appointed and comparatively serene ways. In New York, the Symphony Society under Mr. Walter Damrosch, and the Philharmonic under the masterful and vivid Mahler, have already begun seasons rich in promise. Mr. Damrosch, long conspicuous as an undaunted seeker and producer of new scores, announces a sheaf of interesting novelties. Among them are Debussy's new orchestral piece, "Iberia" (one of his orchestral "Images"); symphonies by the American, Henry Hadley, by Chausson, the lamented Frenchman, and by Dukas; and a Theme and Variations by Frederick Stock. Mr. Damrosch has already performed for the first time here two noteworthy English works—a fresh, vigorous, and imaginative tone-poem, "Villon," by William Wallace, and "Brigg Fair," a poetic and charming rhapsody on an old English folk-tune by Frederick Delius, one of the most important of the younger contemporary music-makers. The Philharmonic Society, now in the hands of an experienced concert-manager, will give forty concerts in New York alone, with out-of-town trips to Brooklyn and other neighboring communities, and, later, a Western trip. Mr. Mahler made a deep impression on the concert-going public last year by his extraordinarily vital and quickening interpretation of familiar masterworks, and his "readings"

are always engrossing. He is by no means invariably satisfying, but he is never conventional or lethargic. In addition to these chief orchestras, New York will hear also (to speak only of its resident organizations) the indefatigable Russian Symphony players, and the worthy People's Symphony and Volpe Symphony bands.

In Boston the most famous and impeccable of American orchestras continues its highly prized ministrations. Mr. Fiedler, who is again the robust, the untamed and untamable, master of Mr. Higginson's men, has already got well into his stride for the new season. The programme which he has planned for the winter's work contains a number of promising new works. He will play (or will already have played when these notes appear), the "Macbeth" of Strauss, the "Appalachia," "Dance Rhapsody," and "In a Summer Garden" of Delius, three Dramatic Dances by Granville Bantock, the Englishman, and one of Mr. Mahler's portentous and heaven-storming symphonies. The Boston Orchestra rejoices in a new concert-master, Anton Witek, a Bohemian, who has served as concert-master of the Berlin Philharmonic.

In Chicago the Theodore Thomas Orchestra is launched upon its twentieth season, directed by the esteemed and excellent Frederick Stock. One of the most interesting questions to be decided by the present season is how the orchestral lamb and the operatic lion will get on together in the Western metropolis. The orchestra has stanch and wonderfully loyal adherents; but the lure of the operatic flesh-pots is exceedingly potent. Almost it were better that the Auditorium and all its operatic paraphernalia should be cast into the sea than that the influence of Chicago's admirable and valorous orchestra should be impaired.

As for the choral societies, they are as active as ever. In New York the Oratorio Society will perform as its chief offering César Franck's noble "Beatitudes," while the Musical Art Society will adhere to its familiar and unique function of presenting the *a cappella* music of the old masters. In Boston the Cecilia Society plans some important performances in conjunction with the Symphony Orchestra, under the conductorship of Mr. Fiedler, among them productions of the first part of Bantock's "Omar Khayyam," of Pierné's "The Children's Crusade," and of the Matthew Passion; while the pious and venerable Handel and Haydn Society goes its unimportant way. Among the chamber-music organizations, the Kneisel, Flonzaley,



FREDERICK S. CONVERSE

(Whose new opera, "The Sacrifice," is to be produced in Boston this season)

and Olive Mead Quartets, the Barrère Ensemble (of wind instrument players), the Adele Margulies Trio, and Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes with their sonata recitals, are again in the field, with concerts planned for New York and elsewhere.

SOLOISTS, KNOWN AND UNKNOWN

Concerning the great army of soloists, it may be said that a list of them would, in the main, resolve itself into a catalogue of thrice-familiar names—such names as Sembrich, Schumann-Heink, Hofmann, Busoni, Mischa Elman. There are comparatively few strangers of importance. We have already heard Felix Berber, an admirable, though not very stimulating, violinist who comes from Germany with an impressive reputation, and Alexander Heinemann, a Teutonic baritone of intelligence and vocal skill. A visit from Xaver Scharwenka, one of the most distinguished of German musicians, will probably have materialized; but Scharwenka is by no means a stranger in America, for he has visited and sojourned here more than once—indeed, his opera "Matiswintha" was produced at the Metropolitan in 1897. In order that our survey may be harmoniously proportioned, here are some of the other prominent entertainers who, according to the promises of the managers, will occupy our concert platforms between now and the bursting of



PIETRO MASCAGNI
(Composer of "Ysobel")

ENGELBERT HUMPERDINCK
(Composer of "Königskinder")

BORIS HAMBOURG
(Russian 'cellist)

the April buds: among the singers, Reinhold von Warlich, Reinald Werrenrath, Kirkby Lunn, Clarence Whitehill; of the pianists, Yolando Mero, Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler, Adolf Borchard (a stranger from France); of the violinists, Francis Macmillen, Emanuel Ondricek (a newcomer from Bohemia); of the 'cellists, Joseph Malkan, who visited us last

year, and Boris Hambourg, brother of the celebrated pianist, who comes this season for the first time.

Already the sonorous chorus is swelling; by the time these lines appear we shall all have more than abundant opportunity to signify whether or no we, like Lamb, are "sentimentally disposed to harmony."

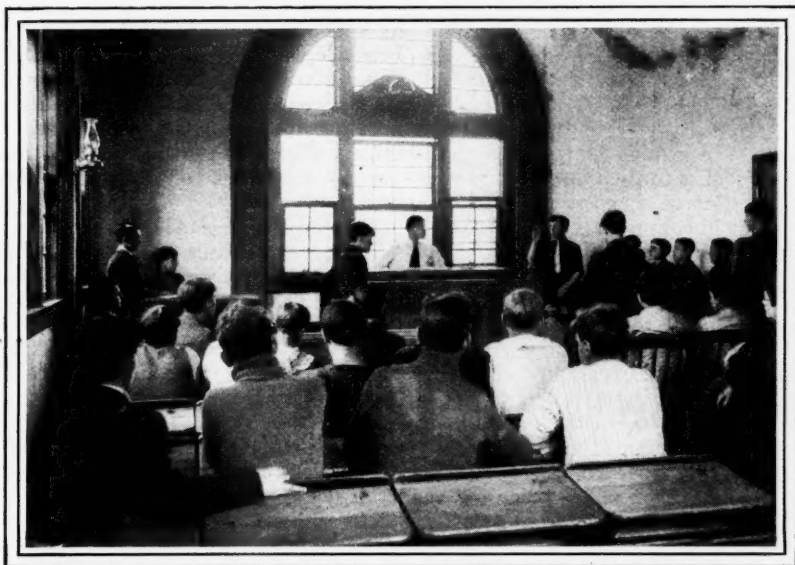


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THREE CONSPICUOUS FIGURES IN CHICAGO'S MUSIC SEASON



A COURT SCENE AT THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC, FREEVILLE, NEW YORK

A REPUBLIC FOR BOYS AND GIRLS —AFTER TWENTY YEARS

BY JEANNE ROBERT

THE most wonderful thing about the George Junior Republic is that the casual visitor wants to remain there, to drop the cares of life and hasten back to boyhood or girlhood to grow up under "Daddy George's" benevolent care. The atmosphere is permeated with the breath of liberty and equality. It "feeds upon freedom and lives." You are sure that all the boys and girls at work or in school there are happy and that they are growing up to useful manhood and womanhood. You marvel at the transformation of character observed there, and invest "Daddy George's" broad shoulders with new dignity, for is he not—viewed in this light—a "Master Builder"?

One wishes every educator might visit the George Junior Republic and learn the lessons taught by its workings. Not that it is perfect,—it is not; nothing is or ever will be, and the critical person can pick many faults. But on the whole, it is the finest and most original attempt to give boys and girls a full understanding of freedom, and of the uses and responsibilities of citizenship. If indeed you consider the Republic in the light of a vaudeville entertainment, do not go there,

for your presence will be disturbing. Unless you can become vitally interested in the work, unless you already believe in the larger democracy, and are ready to bend your shoulders to the wheel, stay away from this little training school for citizenship. More than two decades have passed since Mr. William R. George began pioneering on the educational frontier. His equipment, like that of all frontiersmen, was scanty, his hardships the same in kind and quantity, while lack of resources rendered his plans difficult of realization. The work of nearly all pioneers is underestimated in their own day and generation. There were few in the struggling years of the Junior Republic who considered Mr. George's idea—as a factor in reformatory education—anything more than a pleasant, impracticable scheme, quite certain to culminate in early failure.

We must give Mr. George credit for perceiving, years in advance of most educators, that boys and girls in their teens were not enough considered as coming factors in government. Briefly, they were nurtured on a dry-dust educational diet consisting almost entirely of memorized facts. They were

carefully kept from any knowledge of the concrete workings of their book-learned theories. And—because of their aggregation in large schools—they were afforded too little part in helping to apply the principles of economics to the life that lay about them. Mr. George's experience during a summer spent in caring for "Fresh Air" children recruited from the slums, thoroughly convinced him that the boy who struggled with difficult conditions in life (conditions that gave nutriment to temptation and that aroused by their very exigencies the impulse to crime) could not become a normal and useful citizen under the existing system of education. This boy must be taught a political creed not based upon the "spoils system." His mind must be made fertile and the seed of democracy sown therein during the tender years of his life.

Mr. Thomas Mott Osborne, in the preface of Mr. William R. George's book, "The Junior Republic," says:

We have as yet only begun to develop the possibilities of democracy. It remains to educate our citizens by applying the democratic principle to our school systems, to apply the democratic principle to our factories and solve the labor problem, to apply the democratic principle to our prisons and reform our ignorant brethren who have failed to adapt themselves to the conditions of society.

Mr. George has dealt with the first of these basic propositions, that of applying the democratic principle to the school system. Just outside the boundary of the town of

Freeville, N. Y., on the rolling hills of Tompkins County, he founded the George Junior Republic, an institution where the most refractory boys and girls are handled without other authority than that exercised by the youngsters themselves under the Republic's own laws.

In 1890 Mr. George brought a colony of "Fresh Air" children to his farm in Freeville for a summer outing. All went well the first season. The next summer he took out a new batch gathered mostly from the slums. This group of tough youngsters proved a terror to the community and a source of great anxiety to Mr. George. At last he attempted to regulate their doings by compelling them to work for any gifts of clothing or money that they might receive; then he insisted upon their doing a certain percentage of work for their support during their outing in the country.

Little by little, as new problems arose in their management, the idea of his little community came to him, and with the help of a few friends he incorporated it under the name of the "George Junior Republic."

It was not easy sailing at first. People were skeptical; the idea was good, so they said, but impracticable. Finally, when the Republic was thoroughly established with a flourishing colony of young citizens, there arose fresh discouragement. Enemies reported falsehoods about its management, and it was investigated by the Department of Public Charities, which reported favorably



A GENERAL VIEW OF THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC

as to conditions there, but predicted failure for the institution. Fortunately, Mr. George was not discouraged, and doggedly kept on at his work assisted by his faithful helpers.

THE BASIC PRINCIPLES

The motto of the George Junior Republic is "Nothing without Labor," and its creed as outlined by Mr. George is as follows:

First. That every normal boy with a healthy body has certain characteristics in common with all other boys of every class and condition of society.

Second. That hero-worship, dare devilry, love of praise, curiosity, comradeship, and lawlessness, particularly in the son of our neighbor, are some of the principal characteristics.

Third. That physical energy, vitality, superabundance of spirits, in the normal boy, is bound to have some outlet.

Fourth. That the traits enumerated under the second heading, bungled together and placed in the organism of a youth possessing the qualities under the third heading, who is irresponsible and care-free, because he has parents, friends or some society to furnish food and comfort, is liable to result in a vigorous crop of wild oats during the "teens."

Fifth. That relief comes finally to the average boy as described in the fourth heading, during the transit of "fool's hill," in the form of responsibility for his own support or that of others, or for the responsibility of property, earned or inherited.

This revolution in his course of life results in his using his stock of characteristics, described under the second heading, and his energy under the third, as potent forces in the commercial or professional world. I will describe him under this heading as a World's Worker.

Sixth. That the World's Workers are divided into two groups:

(a) The better sort who do right for right's sake.

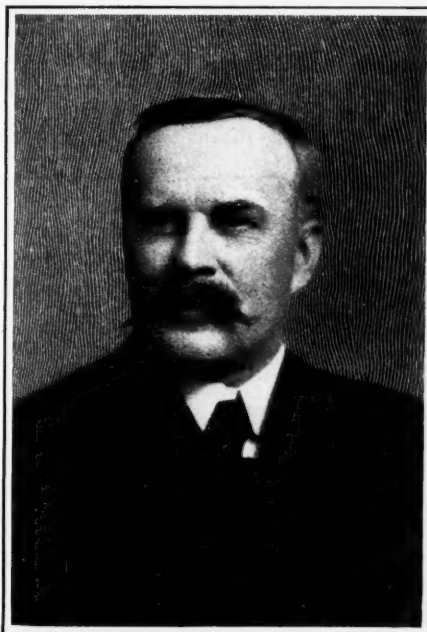
(b) The other sort who do right for policy's sake, who believe in and uphold laws only to the extent that the law is beneficial to their personal interests.

But (a) and (b), however different their standard of ethics, unite together as possessors of property and make laws for its protection against the lawless.

Seventh. That the lawless are quite generally composed of youths in their "teens," conducting themselves as outlined in the fourth class, and in addition those of more mature years, who have not had the good fortune to have the shock of work or starvation come to them as described under the fifth heading.

Eighth. That the World's Workers forget the point of view they held when a few years earlier they were grouped under the fourth head of the conditions which caused their change of life as described under the fifth. Therefore, when some injury befalls their property or person, by the act of the lawless, as described under the seventh, who are naturally undisciplined and unsystematic, they cry out: "The criminal needs discipline; we must devise a System for his reformation."

Ninth. That the System is put in operation by law of the World's Workers, and bears the various



MR. WILLIAM R. GEORGE
(Founder of the Junior Republic)

names of Prison, Reformatory, Reform School or Industrial School; but it fails in its purpose because the System is given the right of way, the individual for whom it was devised is a secondary consideration. Life under the System is unnatural and un-American.

Tenth. That the only way to remedy the defect is to organize a community or village, like unto any other town or village, and introduce the conditions as described under the fifth heading and it is fair to suppose that the results will be beneficial, even if in some cases nothing more is accomplished than the standard of (b), under the sixth head.

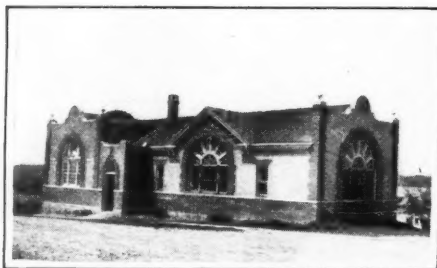
While I think it is possible in course of time to make this method apply to all ages of the lawless, I advocate its immediate application to boys as described under the fourth heading.

Moreover, I would not limit it solely to those boys but would suggest giving every boy in the country an opportunity, at some time during his teens, to have a bit of this practical training in citizenship.

As to the question whether immature boys and girls may be safely intrusted with the government of the community, Mr. George, speaking after twenty years' experience, says "They are absolutely capable." Every boy, despite any previous advantage of birth or wealth, starts on a basis of equality in the Republic, and it often happens that the boy of aristocratic antecedents is outstripped by the tenement boy, whose wits have been sharpened in the school of experience.

ORGANIZATION, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC

The Junior Republic is as thoroughly organized as the Greater Republic. The Town Meeting is a substitute for the Legislature, and voting citizens are those between



THE COURT HOUSE AND JAIL

the ages of sixteen and twenty-one. They assemble on the first Monday evening in each month. There is a President and Cabinet, a Judge, a District Attorney, a Police Officer, and a Prison Keeper, all of whom hold office for the term of one year. Offenses are tried by jury, upon which girls as well as boys may serve except in some special cases, when a Grand Jury of boys or girls only may be drawn. There is a Bar Association, and in order to be admitted to the Bar, the aspiring boy must pass an examination before the Judge and three members of the Association.

The industries of the Republic at present consist of a bakery where the "Republic Ginger and Chocolate Wafers" are made (also the bread and pastry used by the Republic); a thoroughly equipped steam laundry, a cement tile plant, a plumbing establishment, a carpenter shop, the blacksmith shop and the print shop. A weekly paper called *The Citizen* is published.

The Republic Farm controls 350 acres of land, with a herd of sixty cattle, eight teams of horses, a piggery and a poultry plant.

The boys may choose the kind of employment most agreeable to them, but they must work if they would eat. The workers in the various industries receive on an average from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per week for half-day's work. This sum is paid in aluminum money, redeemable at the Republic Bank in United States currency. The other half day is, of course, spent in school.

The citizens live in cottages which are presided over by an adult helper called the housemother. The housemother and her husband have no extra privileges or fare, and

the boys and girls under their care are treated as a family. The accommodations at the various cottages differ in quality and in price. A boy who is industrious may afford to live at the cottage that is called "The Waldorf," because of its superior fittings and food. If he is lazy he will be compelled to put up with a room at the "Beanery," where the rooms are plain and the food of the simplest.

THE SCHOOLING OF "CITIZENS"

There is a piano in nearly every cottage, and the rooms are tastefully adorned with pictures, books and banners. The furniture is "Mission," the floors hardwood. Besides the cottages there are an Inn, Hospital, Chapel, Library, Gymnasium, Jail and the large buff brick-and-stucco building known as the Hunt Memorial, which is the school building. It contains the study rooms, assembly hall and well-equipped chemical and physical laboratory.

The pupils are nearly all in advanced grammar and high-school grades. There are eight teachers for each of whom the Republic receives but a meager allowance of \$100 per year from the State. Teachers from the Ithaca Conservatory teach those who care to take up the study of music. Several of the girls play the piano, and there is a creditable orchestra of wind and string instruments among the boys.

Many Republic boys have entered Cornell, Harvard, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania and other colleges, where they make a particularly good showing in logic and economics. A Republic boy won an important prize at Harvard this year. All creeds are acceptable at the Republic, and the citizens receive religious instruction



THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET

according to their various beliefs from Catholic priest, Jewish rabbi or Protestant minister.

DEALING WITH DELINQUENTS

During a recent visit there, while resting on the veranda of one of the cottages, I saw five boys in blue jean overalls marching along to the fields under the care of a boy keeper.

"Those are the jail boys," volunteered a Junior citizen.

"Tell me," I asked, "why these boys are in jail?"

"Well," answered my informant, "one is in for stealing and another is in for trespassing and that little fellow (he just came), he's there for cussing 'Daddy George,' because they took away his cigarettes."

"Who sentenced them?" I asked.

"Oh, the Judge," he replied. "I was attorney for the defense in one case, but the evidence was too strong, I couldn't do anything. If you would like to see trials," he continued, "there is one to-night. We are going to impeach the Judge."

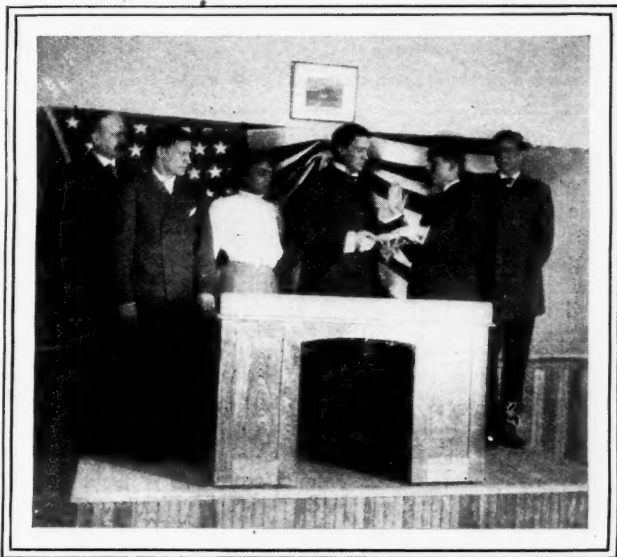
"Why?" I asked.

"Well, in the first place, he was not eligible to be Judge. To hold a public office one must

have been in good standing as a citizen for a year. He had been convicted of an offense within a year of his election as Judge, and, besides, the boys think his verdicts unfair."

"Can you impeach a judge if his verdicts are not fair?"

"Oh, yes, Daddy wouldn't have anything that wasn't fair in the Republic."



INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT

This is the spirit of the place,—fairness, a "square deal" for the boy.

Afterward I walked down to the jail. It is a small building somewhat resembling a chapel in its style of architecture. Within, two-thirds of the space is taken up by ten steel cages containing bunks for the prisoners.

"How do they treat a boy in jail?" I asked the boy keeper.

"Oh, good enough, the same as the rest of us, except he doesn't get pie or cake and he has to work where the keeper says, and he can't get his own clothes until he gets out. There are books in there he can read if he wants to when he isn't working."

The girls' prison is a small cottage at the far-



SCENE IN THE STORE

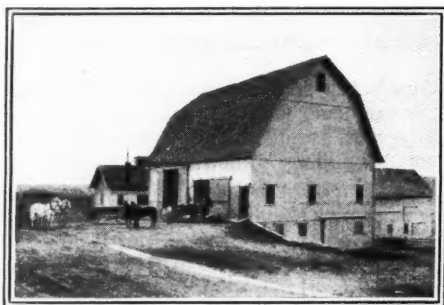


THE REPUBLIC'S PIONEER COTTAGE

ther end of the grounds. The girl prisoners wear a uniform of brown, but there are no steel cages in this building,—simply bare walls, cot beds and tables covered with oil-cloth. No prisoner, either boy or girl, is debarred from school privileges by his imprisonment, as there is a separate school kept for the prisoners.

THE REPUBLIC NOT A REFORM SCHOOL

Perhaps the most important building is a plain green cottage some distance from the other buildings, where the graduate workers



THE BARN

are trained to undertake the work of founding new Republics in other States. There everything is of the plainest, for the pioneers of a new Republic must be trained to meet hardships and difficult conditions. There are now Junior Republics in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut and California, and it is Mr. George's desire to found at least one in every State in the Union.

Mr. George, contrary to the edict of many prominent educators, believes that there are "bad boys." "Bless your heart, yes," he says, "there are bad boys, mighty bad ones

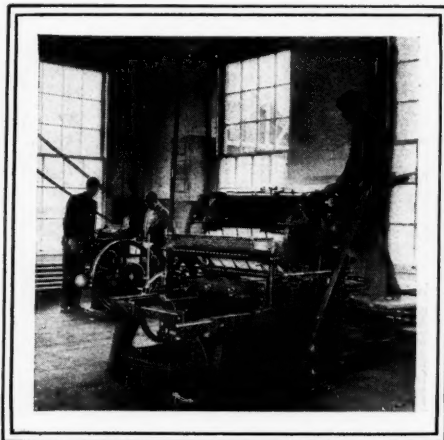
too, and the badder they are the better I like to get them in the Republic. The boy who has sufficient energy and impetus to be aggressively bad has in him the stuff from which good Republic citizens are made. We take the misspent energy and transform it to serve some useful end, by means of the boy bearing responsibility for his own badness, and the gradual training of his moral nature to the ideals of Democracy."

"I wish to correct," said Mr. George, "one idea of our Republic that has crept forth. It



THE CHAPEL AT FREEVILLE

is not a reform school, for only a certain percentage of our boys are committed here. We have several boys in the Republic whose fathers gladly pay that their sons may have the advantage of a thorough training for future citizenship. No boy whom we have discharged from the Junior Republic has ever turned out badly. Only a few who ran away or who were removed by foolish, indulgent parents have turned out unsatisfac-



IN THE PRESS ROOM



SOME OF THE FARM TEAMS

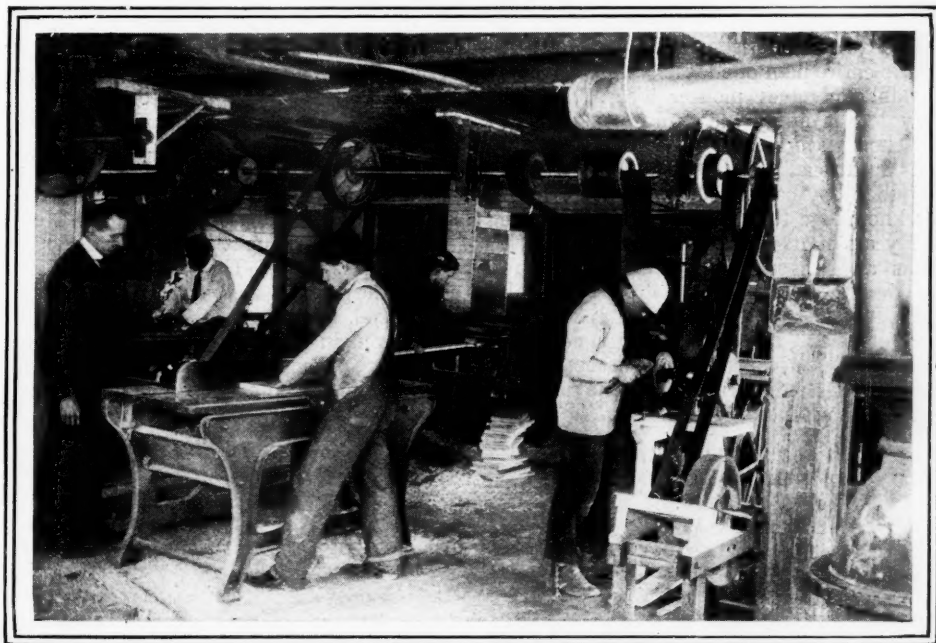
torily. It requires time to cure a disease of the body and more time to cure one that is of the mind."

THE WORK OF SUPERVISION

"Is it hard work to run a Republic?" I asked.

"Easiest thing in the world," answered

Mr. George. "That is if you know how. You start it and the boys run it. Of course, over the boy officials we have a Board of Trustees incorporated under the laws of the State in which the particular Republic is located, called the Junior Republic Association. These trustees hold the property in trust, secure financial backing and make



IN THE CARPENTER SHOP



THE HENNERY

That is for the individual to prove under favorable conditions.

Besides the work entailed by the supervision of the newly founded Republics, Mr. George has prepared extensive plans for a scheme of prison reform which includes among its praiseworthy tenets self-government for the prisoners (under certain restrictions); the opportunity to continue to support their families by some suitable occupation; the abolition of the death penalty, and the inviolate right of

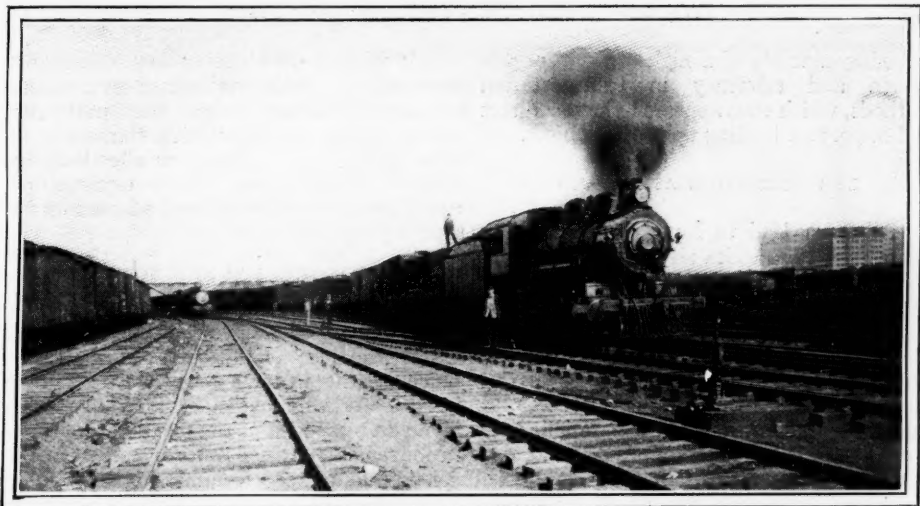
necessary rules and regulations that stand to the small Republic as the laws of the State do to the larger one. The special laws the boys enact for themselves at Town Meetings."

The entire plan of education in the George Republic involves pioneer ideas. For not only does it apply the democratic principle to school government, but it also intensifies the educational process. The George Junior Republic boy has ample opportunity to use his knowledge for practical purposes during the years of its acquisition; he can test his ideas and theories by actual experience. Besides this valuable asset, he has also gained self-mastery. His mind is organized and fertilized. His will is strengthened. Mr. George does not accept any other person's estimate of a new citizen. No one can know the capacity of another individual, he thinks.

those deprived of personal liberty to have nourishing, well-selected food, proper sanitation and an abundance of fresh air. May the day of its realization come speedily!

It was a fitting tribute to the value of Mr. George's work that was paid in September of the present year, when a group of the most distinguished delegates attending the International Prison Congress at Washington included the George Junior Republic in the list of the institutions of the State of New York that they thought it best worth while to visit and examine. The praise accorded by them to the principles upon which Mr. George has worked, and also to the results that he has secured in practice, must result in the reassurance of those upon whose co-operation he must rely in the extension of his plan to other States.





THE FAMOUS FAST FREIGHT TRAIN "B-H 1," ON ITS WAY FROM BOSTON TO NEW YORK

RUSHING FREIGHT TO NEW YORK

A SIGNIFICANT ASPECT OF THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM

BY SYLVESTER BAXTER

THE question of rates is now agitating the public as never before. From one point of view the United States of to-day is peculiarly a child of railroad development. On the other hand, the growth of the country—proceeding from its virginlands and the multitudes they have drawn to the New World's shores—has given our railroads the greatest of opportunities. So when it is asked, "Did the country make the railroads or the railroads the country?" it may be answered, "Both!" In a way the obligations are mutual. The railroads exist for service; the public demands to be served. While the public must not be exploited as a mine for corporate profit, the transportation agencies cannot serve the public well unless permitted to operate under conditions that assure their prosperity and efficiency. Their returns must be adequate to the capital invested and for the attraction of the new capital necessary for extensions and improvements. The railroads assert that the increased cost of living affects them in common with the public at large; that they can perform the services required only if permitted to increase their rates accordingly; wages of employees and cost of supplies have so advanced that there is nothing else left to do but to advance rates. In-

creased efficiency through improvements in operation and administration has hitherto enabled them to hold their own. But there is a limit to the gains from this source, and it is claimed that the margin has been approached.

Opposed to the railroad position is that of the shippers, who advance various reasons why the former should still remain an exception to the rule that increased costs mean increased returns. To this contention the railroads have lately seemed disposed to retort in kind. Have not the great shippers been uncommonly prosperous? they ask. May not their large profits have something to do with the increased cost of living? Is not their proportion of net returns from their operations enormously in excess of the railroad standard of reasonable profit? And is there any reason why government regulation should be limited to transportation rates? If returns from other forms of commodity production are inordinately great should not profits be limited by law, especially should they appear to be responsible in no small degree for the general rise in prices?

The discussion waxes in interest. Meanwhile some light is thrown upon the question by information of the sort contained in the

following example of a high order of organization and efficiency in transportation methods, which thus appears to have a direct and important bearing upon the subject.

THE METROPOLIS AS A FOCUS

"All roads lead to Rome," they used to say. Here in America all roads now lead to New York. At least all railroads do. And on the sides where the railroads are not, there the water-lines lead in from the seven seas. To feed a metropolis, to meet its manifold physical needs, to supply the huge market that it makes for the nation and the world, and again to distribute to the nation and the world what is collected or produced at that market—this seems an infinitely complicated problem. The task has gradually shaped itself from day to day, from year to year. Otherwise it would have been the despair of engineers, of statesmen, of the money-powers. The ends of the earth are drawn upon to serve the metropolis of the western world. Its untiring burden-bearers traverse the continent. Upon the restless waters of the bay and throughout the thronging streets there is a constant inpour and outpour for the making of things, the selling of things, the devouring of things—a perpetual movement that brings and that sends in every direction an endless torrent of boxes, of bales, of barrels and of bundles in a blended reciprocity of collection and distribution.

It all seems "just to happen." In reality it is a most intricate process that depends upon the highest organization, the most elaborate planning, the most skilled adjustments of all the coördinated instrumentalities of transportation. And in the final analysis the process becomes automatic. The master minds are in themselves a multitude. As hands that know not what the others are doing these coöperate in an interplay of procedure which, with the regularity of a clock, achieves results that commonly are as dependable as the ebb and flow of the tides.

All this tremendous turmoil in Manhattan streets seems a veritable chaos of confusion. In truth it is but a disorderly order. It looks like a mob of things. Actually it is one aspect of what is a disciplined army of things advancing for the moment in loose formation.

Should we take at random any one of the boxes, bales, barrels or bundles from that heterogeneous torrent and trace its journey back to its source the magnificent order at the base of it all would be apparent. What-

ever it might be, whichever way it took us, we would explore the workings of some superb organization acting to get that particular sort of thing, together with thousands of other and different things, as effectively as may be to this spot. Each organization would be found different and adapted to its special purpose.

FISH FROM BOSTON FOR NEW YORK'S BREAK-FAST-TABLE

Let us suppose that you and I, reader and writer, are just at this moment sitting at lunch together in some downtown restaurant in New York, talking these things over. To give you some idea of the meaning of things in movement—a fundamental motive in the splendid drama of Commerce that implies Civilization—I might ask you to glance at one of these typical organizations that have come into being for Transportation's sake.

That broiled halibut which came to the next-table looked so nice that we ordered some ourselves. Here it is! Could anything be fresher? Well, let us follow back the course of that halibut on its way hither. And in so doing we shall get some idea of the transportation organization of New York's next-door neighbor, New England. Perhaps the way I tell it may suggest to you a brief for monopoly. However that may be, it will show what present-day monopoly may do for efficiency in service, and possibly thereby pave the way for something better hereafter. Incidentally we may see something of how New York, and a deal of the country beyond New York, is fed and clothed. "Fed!" you exclaim. "Fed from New England?"

Why, yes, to no little extent! Not only this fish, but potatoes, apples and cranberries, and a lot of other things good to eat, come from that quarter. Take this halibut, for instance. Very likely it was landed day before yesterday at T wharf in Boston—the first fishing-port in America, with a fresh-fish business of \$6,000,000 and more a year.

THE FASTEST FREIGHT-TRAIN IN THE WORLD

Here let me tell you how the other day I was on a train outward bound from a great city. We rolled past a big freight-yard. Hundreds of cars stood in compact ranks upon scores of parallel tracks. They bore the legends of dozens of different railroad companies. The man sitting beside me remarked: "Curious how freight-cars always seem to be standing still! I'll warrant those very cars have been on those same tracks for

the past week without stirring. I read lately that the average ton of railroad freight did not move more than twenty-five miles a day. No wonder freight-trains never get anywhere!"

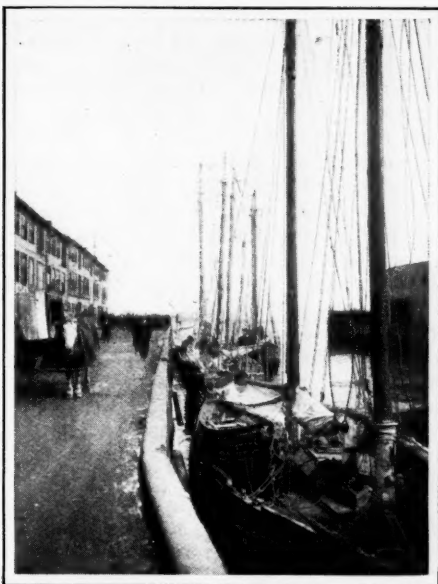
"However that may be," I replied, "I can show you a yard where the average long-distance ton gets more than 200 miles away inside of twenty-four hours. And a great deal of it is delivered more than 230 miles away in less than a third of that time."

The man's eyes opened wide: "And do you mean to say that a freight-train does that? You must mean express, not freight."

"A regular freight-train, running daily as constant as a ferryboat," I replied.

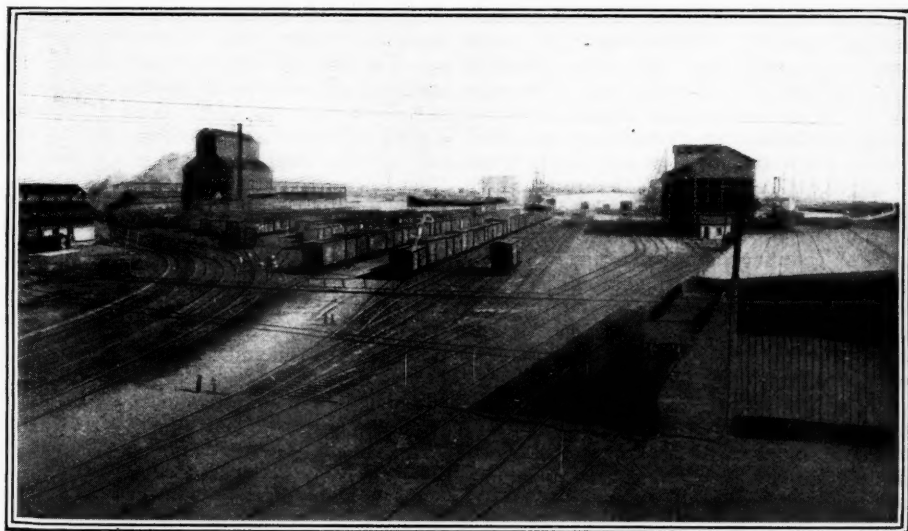
Now let us follow the track of this halibut back to Boston and look at that train for ourselves: It is the famous "B-H 1," or "Pier Freight"—with its east-bound converse, "H-B 4," the best freight-train in the world, they say. The time is early last evening at the big yard in South Boston, just across Fort Point channel from the South Station. A census of all the cars in this yard—1800 on the average, and occasionally as many as 2100—is taken twice a day. So the general yardmaster knows all about every car that is there: what it is, where it is, how long it has been there. In this one yard are fifty miles of track; every month at least 200,000 tons of freight are handled there.

"B-H 1" stands at its long platform, nearly loaded and ready to start—a 640-ton train;



THE WELL-KNOWN "T" WHARF, BOSTON

limited not to a given number of cars, but by the capacity of its motive power. Speed is a main consideration; the engine is a "long-legged" business-looking machine, one of the biggest of ten-wheeled passenger locomotives. Among the engineers it is as much of an honor to run the Boston "Pier Freight" as to run the "Merchants Limited." It is now within



PART OF THE FIFTY MILES OF TRACK IN SOUTH BOSTON, THE STARTING POINT OF MUCH NEW YORK FREIGHT

a few minutes of starting time; everything is on board except some of the fish. Teams still come hurrying into the yard with crates and barrels of it just packed; the perspiring freight handlers are rushing their trucks along the platform to the designated cars. The train is scheduled to pull out at 5:55 P.M., but it still lacks eight minutes of leaving time. "All full!" comes the word. As soon as a freight-train is loaded to its capacity it may leave. And almost invariably "B-H 1" starts out ahead of time. The last car doors are shut. A wagon backs up to the platform too late. Its three crates of fish must be taken around to the South Station and go by Adams express. They will get to New York on time, but it will cost a lot more.

Our halibut is safe on board. It is a rushing business, that of getting Boston fish to the New York market. The Boston dealers, as a rule, do not get their orders from New York till after 1 P.M. The orders come by mail or wire; mostly wire, either telegraph or 'phone. The New York fishermen cannot figure out their requirements for the day until well along in the forenoon. So at the Boston end there has to be quick work in getting the fish out of storage, packing and forwarding it. With fish the main thing is to get it to the consumer as fresh as possible; hence the delay in ordering and the expedition in forwarding.

TWENTY-NINE MILES AN HOUR, INCLUDING STOPS

The Boston "Pier Freight" runs through to the Harlem River in New York in 7 hours and 55 minutes. The distance is 227.75 miles—a running time, including stops, of a little less than 29 miles an hour. The stops are as few as those of the limited five-hour passenger trains: at Providence and New London for water; at New Haven to change locomotives. At times the speed runs as high as 60 miles an hour. Imagine, if you can, an old-time freight-train, with jiggly light cars and link couplings, going like that! That is what the air-brake and the automatic safety coupling have made possible for the American freight-service. It now seems strange to think that their compulsory use was strenuously fought by some of the biggest railroad men.

Yet here is what a big railroad man once said of his company's freight-service: "Eight miles to the hour is the proper speed. I will dismiss the engineer who dares run by his mile-post faster than that speed." So spoke the president of the Reading thirty-six years ago. It was then, too, that an eminent expert in transportation charged another great

railroad company with reckless extravagance in running its freight-trains as fast as twelve miles an hour. "The wear and tear is something terrible," he declared. "It is pounding the track to pieces; every ton of freight hauled at that rate is carried at a loss; a reduction of speed to eight miles an hour would lessen the expenses in the wear-and-tear account of the freight service of that railroad more than a thousand dollars a day!" Such were the days of iron rails and hand-brakes.

Just as the Boston "Pier Freight" habitually pulls out ahead of schedule time, so it customarily arrives ahead of time. Practically it is never late in leaving or arriving. Once, when there was a bad snow storm in Boston, shippers were informed that on account of the bad going in the streets the train would be held for twenty minutes, if necessary. But even then all the shipments were got to the yard in season and after all the train left promptly on time.

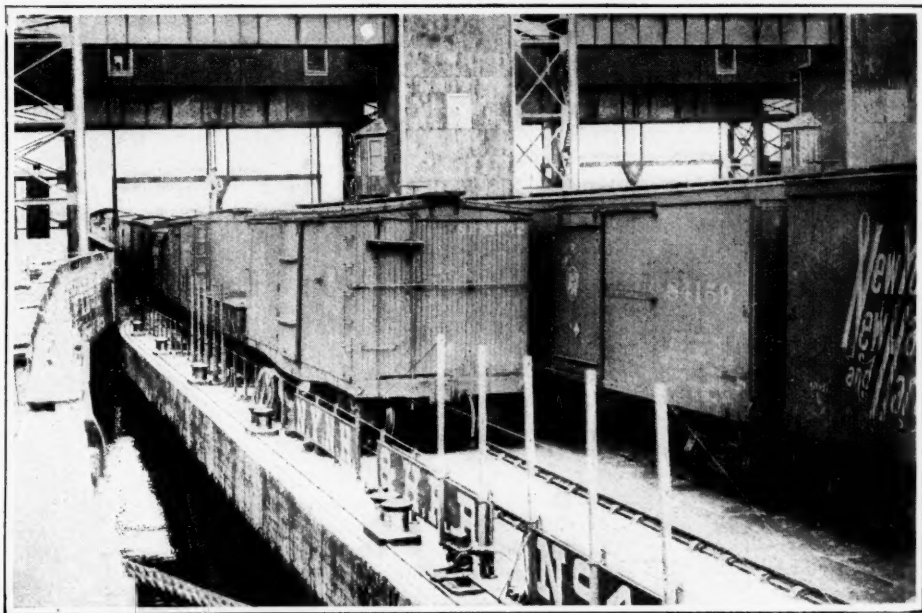
Freight-trains are popularly supposed to run on any old time and to fill in the chinks in the passenger schedule as best they may. Such is far from the case in a modern service. More often than not they leave this yard ahead of time; almost never late. It is the same in arriving. Through the morning the freights arrive with the frequency and regularity of suburban locals at a great passenger terminal. And from late in the afternoon until well along in the night they leave with like frequency and regularity.

The "Pier Freight" is due at Harlem River at 1:55 A.M. This morning, as usual, it came in ahead of time. The Fulton Market corporation had its own boat in waiting; the crates of fish were promptly taken on board and down the river to the market. At five o'clock the fish were on the auction block at the market. And, as usual, that element in New York's breakfast, luncheon, dinner, was taken care of for the day.

SPEEDY DELIVERY OF NEW YORK FREIGHT

So that is the way our halibut came to this table. The process will be even more expeditious when the magnificent new fish dock, adjoining the New Haven Railroad terminal, is completed. This improvement is planned to replace the congested facilities at T wharf, outgrown with the rapid expansion of the business.

A lot of other freight demands prompt delivery in Manhattan. Most of it is billed to consignees at the railroad company's principal landing on the East Side: Pier 50, East River. Hence the popular name of the train.



TRANSFERRING LOADED CARS FROM THE BOSTON "PIER FREIGHT" TRAIN TO FLOATS
AT THE HARLEM TERMINAL

"B-H 1" also takes considerable "boat freight" bound for Pier 19, North River—the terminal of the Fall River Line. Large quantities of prompt-delivery freight go from Boston by train to Fall River and thence by way of the Sound—that route being preferred for convenience of delivery in the great mercantile district of the West Side. "Boat freight" delivered at the Boston yard too late for the Fall River line that day is forwarded by the "Pier Freight" and carried by special car-float around to Pier 19, reaching there ahead of the boat, as a rule. So shippers do not know whether their goods have gone by boat or train.

A FAST TRAIN OF "EMPTIES"

The Boston "Pier Freight" is the fastest regular freight-train on record. Pretty fast, however, is "B-H 3," the "Time Freight" that leaves Boston at 7:45, running through to the great car-float transfer yard at Oak Point on the East River in ten hours and fifteen minutes, and reaching Harlem River half an hour later. A remarkable train is "B-H 5." It leaves Boston at 7:55 P.M. and runs only in the "perishable" season. It would be the fastest freight on the line if it carried any freight. It makes the trip to

Oak Point in six hours and thirty-five minutes and to Harlem River in half an hour additional. Strange to say, it consists of "empties" only. This hot haste with a freightless freight is thus accounted for: It is made up of refrigerator cars that have come through from the Pennsylvania Railroad on three other trains that day, laden with fruit, vegetables, etc., and must be rushed back again for service with that company.

SERVING THE NEW ENGLAND SHOE TRADE

Another great gateway to the West and the South from New England is the route by way of the Poughkeepsie Bridge. "B-O 1" carries perishable and time freight from Boston westward by that route. It leaves Boston at 6:50 P.M., runs over the Shore Line to New Haven, and across southwestern Connecticut to a connection with the Central New England at Hopewell Junction, just east of the Hudson, covering the 213 miles to that point in thirteen hours and fifty minutes. Among other things, this train serves the westbound business of the great shoe-trade out of New England. At Boston it connects with the "Shoe Special" in from Brockton, laden with the day's output from the many big factories of that city. Early the next

morning the "Shoe Special" returns to Brockton full of "shoe findings"—the raw materials for the shoes. It may seem strange that a great manufacturing trade should supply itself in such a hand-to-mouth fashion, laying in only just stock enough to meet its daily needs. One would expect to find in Brockton huge storehouses stacked with leather and other materials. But the building up of a good shoe involves so many processes and lasts so many days that it is more economical to work in this fashion than to lock up capital in accumulations of raw material.

It is the custom of the shoe trade to sell "f. o. b." at point of shipment. That is, the consignee pays the freight. On the other hand the textile industry of New England sells on the New York market basis. In order to meet the daily market the promptest sort of delivery is essential. This demand finds response in a freight service of extraordinary efficiency. The quickest possible transportation to and from New York is vital to New England's industrial existence. The unification of rail-borne and water-borne facilities has made this possible.

HANDLING FREIGHT ON EXPRESS SCHEDULES

Under the old-time fluctuating competition by water there was instability in rates and uncertainty in service. With unification of the service have come celerity in dispatch, prompt delivery, fixed rates upon a fair footing. Several independent steamboat lines on the Sound once reached out into the interior over independent rail connections and competed indiscriminately for the trade of the various industrial centers. But the forwarding methods had little regard for the routing requirements of the shipper. The latter now enjoys the grade of service best suited to his needs. The interior industrial centers of New England are nearly all within convenient distance of the seaboard. Hence the shipper can choose between all rail to New York or a combination of rail and water. Quick forwarding and punctual delivery are prime considerations for the bulk of the traffic between New England and New York. For this reason through freight must be handled upon an express-schedule basis. Freight shipped one day has to reach New York in time for early delivery the next morning. The consignee—perhaps a great retail house—gets his goods fresh from the New England mill, the bloom of newness still upon them, just as bread comes to his breakfast table

fresh from the baker in the next street. It is all one endless hurry call.

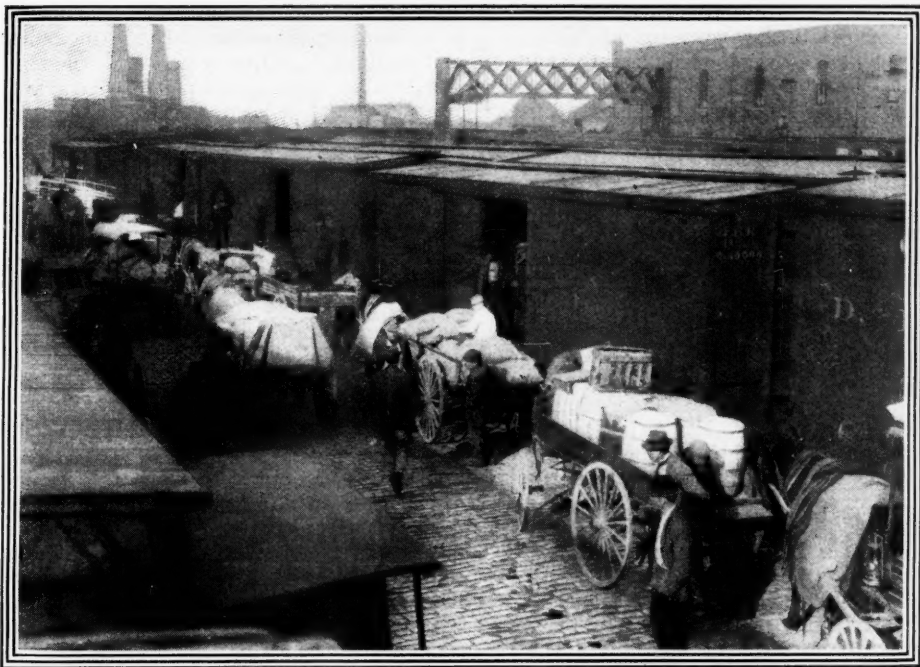
An invaluable flexibility in service comes with the ability of a great transportation agency to classify and specialize its traffic, forwarding it by rail or by water as may be the more convenient. Long Island Sound, in its transportation conditions, may be compared to one of the Great Lakes transposed to the seaboard. As a rule a railroad's greatest profits come mainly from the transportation of high-grade goods—manufactures and the like—and of passengers. Commodities of low tonnage value may more profitably go by water. These can be carried by water at a profit when they could not be carried by rail except at a loss.

IMPORTANCE OF TERMINALS

Transportation efficiency is largely a question of terminals. A single-track line with ample terminals is better than a double-track line with contracted terminals. At the points of delivery and collection there must be track-room sufficient to handle the trains promptly. Under present conditions Long Island Sound, with adjacent waters, is equivalent to a multiple-track railroad, paralleling the land lines of the New York, New Haven & Hartford all the way between Providence and New York. So great a channel for commerce needs commensurate terminals. At the several ports along the way the highly efficient railroad routes that reach back into the interior are practically the terminals for the marine lines. For the latter the rail connections constitute a sort of huge switching-service, promptly shuttling the traffic between the inland factory or storehouse on the one hand and the docks on the other. This relieves traffic pressure and avoids congestion. Prompt delivery is paramount; goods are shipped as soon as ready. Cars at the mills are not kept waiting for full loads. The average carload is light. So the railroad finds it economical to make a short haul from factory to boat, breaking bulk at the dock, rather than to run light trains in a long haul through to New York.

WATER-ROUTES AS PARTS OF GREAT SYSTEM

The seven operating divisions of the great New Haven system are organized with particular reference to these water-route connections. As a unit in the system each division is practically a railroad in itself, carrying its traffic along the lines of least resistance to



UNLOADING FREIGHT AT THE WALLABOUT MARKET, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

(New England, as well as more remote sections, helps to stock the world's greatest market)

deep water; that is, by the most favorable gradients over routes of the most intense traffic development, between the industrial centers and the ports. The shipper thus finds the most direct and convenient way to market. These divisions connect the interior with deep water at New Bedford, Fall River, Providence, New London, and New Haven, besides the two great terminal ports of New York and Boston. The territory served by each division constitutes practically a separate industrial and transportation district. At the smaller ports, like Hartford and Bridgeport, the steamboats take only local freight. But at New Haven, for instance, the Shore Line division brings in the steamboat freight from Springfield, Holyoke, and Northampton. So, by a thoroughly organized system, each group of centers has its own seaport. Their daily output thus finds the quickest way to New York. From as far north as Manchester in New Hampshire the freighting facilities to and from New York amount practically to a daily express service. Goods shipped from Manchester one day are landed in New York from the steamboat the next morning; inside of twenty-four hours from the factory they are in the purchaser's hands.

The operations of this vast traffic are carefully watched. Daily reports give the number of carloads that are coming by each boat—information that enables corresponding preparations at the piers to be made for distributing the cargoes without delay. Were the water-routes not integral parts of one great unified transportation system this traffic could not efficiently be looked after. The grades of freight that commonly are waterborne could not well or economically be handled by rail. The steamboats deliver their cargoes in New York just where they are wanted. Local delivery there must be as expeditious and cheap as possible. Hence the coastwise trade must come to the very doorways of the mercantile district on the west side of Manhattan. For that reason the Sound steamers have to pass around to the North River. Otherwise much time might be saved by docking on the East River.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE PREFERRED IN CERTAIN CASES

Why should so much freight go by rail between New England points and New York City when there is such prompt delivery by the steamboat lines? A main reason is that

while it would not pay to run cars partly loaded with the low-grade freight that mainly goes by boat, over the long haul to and from New York, there is a handsome profit in hauling the full cars of high-grade freight that make up the all-rail traffic. For one reason or another many shippers demand the all-rail route. A main one is that certain classes of goods have to go through to their destination in unbroken carload lots. Among these are fruit and other perishable things that will not bear transshipment.

A swift and prompt service encourages industrial operations that otherwise would be impossible. For instance, it is a common practice to send goods manufactured in New York to certain New England establishments to be "processed." For certain reasons the work may often thus be done better, more economically and expeditiously than at home. To "process" means to put a given article through some special stage in its manufacture. It is an every-day procedure for goods to be sent by freight from New York to some New England point for such treatment and then returned to the shippers, all inside of twenty-four hours. A case in point, taking a little longer, is that of books printed in New York and then sent by freight to great binderies in Boston. This round trip of 472 miles by freight is extraordinarily expeditious. The day's output leaves the New York printing-house by "Pier Freight" in the evening. It reaches the Boston bindery before work starts up the next morning. That evening the finished books are shipped to New York and in the morning are delivered to the publishers ready for the trade.

Not only is there this efficient service between the two great metropolitan centers; from every New England point of industrial importance on the system there is correspondingly quick dispatch to and from New York. For instance, the intensely developed industries of the Naugatuck valley are served by a "Pier Freight" that leaves Winsted in northwestern Connecticut at 6:20 P.M. and reaches the Harlem River at 1:40 A.M. Another from Springfield at 7:20 P.M. gets to the Harlem at 3:05 A.M.; at 3:30 A.M. one arrives that left Holyoke at 5:30 P.M. The times of leaving and arriving are usually fixed with reference to the convenience of the local shippers. All these "Pier Freights," "Time Freights," "Way Freights," "Drop Freights," "Milk Trains," "Boat Freights," and connecting-railroad freights, running like passenger trains on regular schedule, are "symbol

trains"—designated, as in "B-H 1," by two letters that signify respectively starting-point and destination, with numbers to distinguish one symbol from another. All extra and irregular trains have to be kept out of the way of the "symbol trains." These "symbol trains" are made up of two classes of freight requiring prompt dispatch; "perishable" and "time," the one distinguished by red cards, the other by green cards, affixed to the cars. White cards designate "Slow Freight"; cars so marked may be added to symbol trains when there is not enough red-card or green-card freight to equal the hauling capacity of the engine. This promotes operating efficiency.

ENLARGING NEW ENGLAND'S MARKET

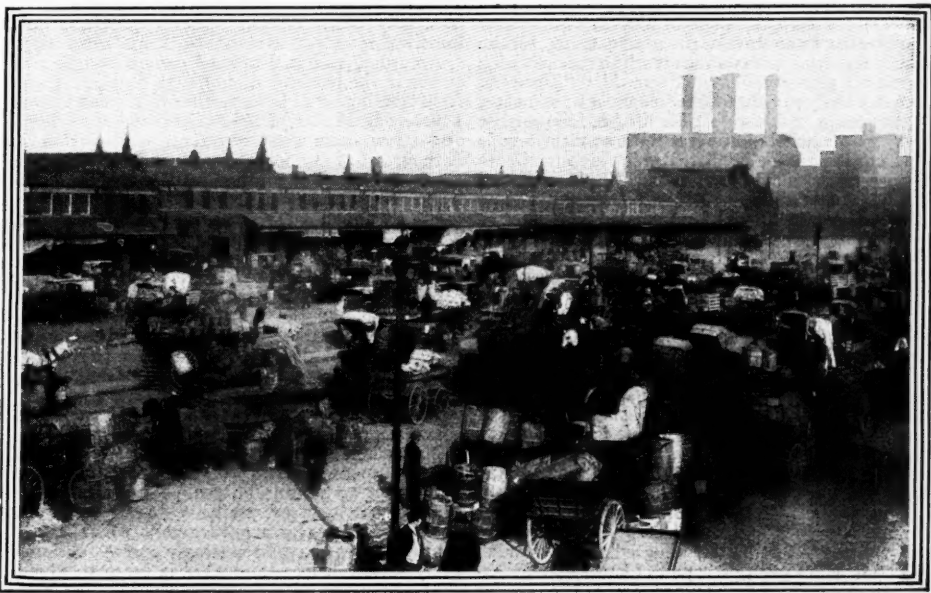
It is seldom appreciated how railroad improvements made at a distant point may benefit a given locality just as much as, or perhaps even more than, other improvements made on the spot. The average local merchant or manufacturer delights in transportation improvements undertaken in his neighborhood, but is indifferent to those made at a distance. But does not a better stomach mean a better heart and a healthier man? So improvements in one part of a railroad may brace up the whole system and correspondingly benefit everybody all along the line. For this reason Boston and the rest of New England are just as much benefited by the colossal terminal improvements that the great railroad company which now almost monopolizes New England transportation has been making in New York as would be the case with improvements made at home. We have seen that New York is New England's greatest market. Hence every improvement that makes it easier and cheaper for New England goods to reach that market correspondingly benefits New England. On the Manhattan water front there are 292 piers. Eighteen of these are devoted to the business of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company—nine occupied by the all-rail traffic, nine by the water lines operated by the New England Navigation Company. That makes more than 6 per cent. of the whole number utilized by one great transportation enterprise. In this circumstance is to be found one of the reasons why so many mill-wheels run in New England.

Now with this market materially enlarged would not New England industries flourish all the more? A recent step assures precisely

this. There is an enormous population on the Long Island side of the East River. The boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens are the most rapidly growing districts of Greater New York. Until recently New England stood at a disadvantage in this market. But lately, by the establishment of new traffic routes through New York harbor, the best terminal facilities enjoyed by any railroad company that enters New York have been opened up in favor of New England. The producers of that section have thus gained a new market with cheaper transportation charges than any other outlying part of the United States is favored with. The better access to Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and parts of the New Jersey shore has precisely the effect that would come from the building of new railroad lines from New England into a territory rich in trade possibilities. Enormous charges for cartage had formerly to be met before goods from that section could be delivered in these districts. But these

additional terminals are so convenient to the local centers of distribution as enormously to reduce the cartage costs.

Agricultural as well as manufacturing interests benefit thereby. The Wallabout Market in Brooklyn is said to be the greatest in the world. While New England had practically been shut out from such markets the trunk lines from the West enjoyed terminal relations that gave them cheap access there. Potatoes brought a thousand miles from Wisconsin, or some hundreds of miles farther from Montana, kept out those from Aroostook County, Maine, comparatively near at hand. But now the advantage lies with the last. These instances of the way in which a whole section of the country may benefit by terminal improvements made in New York furnish a striking illustration of how the various communities that are served by a common system of transportation are members one of the other—literally bound together by hooks of steel.



THE POTATO SECTION OF THE WALLABOUT MARKET

A SOCIALIST CRITIC CRITICIZED

THE MILWAUKEE PROGRAM AGAIN

IN the November REVIEW OF REVIEWS appeared a letter from a California correspondent, Mr. Lincoln Braden, making certain criticisms of the Milwaukee socialistic program outlined in our October number. Professor Thomas, of the University of Arkansas, has read Mr. Braden's letter and takes issue with some of its positions, as the following communication indicates:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS:

It is not the custom of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS to maintain a department in which readers can air their opinions, but an exception has been made in the November number, and I wonder if one more exception cannot be made, that I may take a few exceptions to the remarks offered by Mr. Braden by way of criticism upon Milwaukee's socialistic program.

There are several things in Mr. Braden's letter upon which I should like to comment, but, for the sake of brevity, I will confine myself to the one which struck me most forcibly. It was this: "Since 'no man can truly say that he is free until he is master of the means that support his life,' it follows that every man who would be free must own the means that support his life." Mr. Braden is so fortunate as to possess enough *land* to support himself and family in reasonable comfort with reasonable hours of labor for himself and family. He feels safer so long as this is in his own keeping and believes that his "right to it is just twenty years of hard labor ahead of anyone else's right."

So far so good. The size of his family is not indicated. Let us suppose that he has four children. In another twenty years it may be that each of these will have a family of four children. Will this same plot of ground support them in reasonable comfort? It may be that it will, if science continues to advance, but what if she does not? If not, where will they turn—to some man who forty years before took up a million acres and has been holding them against this day of need that he may now "hold up" these families?

But, without "dipping into the future," let us confine ourselves to the present. What about the millions not so fortunately situated as Mr. Braden—who failed to get a little plot of land? Mr. Robert Hunter tells us that 50 per cent. of the families in this country own a negligible quantity of wealth, while only 38.1 per cent. own as much as \$1,639. On the other hand 1 per cent. own 54.8 per cent. of the wealth. Whether these figures are absolutely correct may be open to doubt, but there can be no doubt about the fact that many are not in posses-

sion of enough to render them free according to Mr. Braden's standard, and that a few possess vastly more than enough. This is particularly true of that very essential element, land. Since 1880 the average size of farms has increased from 133.7 acres to 146.6 in 1900. One fourth of the total area under cultivation is held in tracts of 1000 acres and over, and the average size of these farms is 4237 acres. These large farms total over 200,000,000 acres and are owned by about 50,000 people. Surely these 50,000 people do not need 4000 acres each to support them in "reasonable comfort" with a "reasonable amount of labor."

"Back to the land?" Where are the millions who were so unfortunate as not to be born until yesterday going to get it? From the 50,000 who now own it? How will they secure the price? When they go out to hunt a plot they find the sign, "Keep off the grass," though the grass may be going to waste, and the *law* makes them keep off until they can pay the price. Why should Milwaukee not raise vegetables as well as apples? Yes, why not, on some of her vacant lots until built upon?

According to Mr. Braden I cannot be free until secure in the possession of enough coal to keep me from freezing, or at least assured of it when needed. I have a little plot of land big enough for a house and a few apple trees, but there is no coal on it. A thousand of my neighbors are in a similar condition. A few miles south of us is a coal mine, but when we go there to get coal we find that it is *owned* by a man who refuses to let us have any until we *pay his price*. Last year he let us have it at \$4.00 per ton, but this summer he and the miners got to quarreling about the little matter of what he should give them for bringing the coal to the top of the ground and the mine was closed for several months. The result was that he got behind with his orders and decided to make us pay for his trouble and perversity by charging us \$5.50. This little quarrel cost me exactly \$21. Am I free?

And so I might go on with oil, gas, iron, gold, silver, copper, lumber, transportation, etc.

Nevertheless, I am not a socialist. But I should like to see a beginning of the "step-at-a-time" movement to retain for the people the few resources that have not yet been turned over to the privileged classes by a government which, though it may at times have been simply corrupt and wantonly wasteful, has—and this is far more significant—been based on erroneous ideas of what constitutes liberty. And this says nothing about resuming as its own what has been misused, as was done in time of the French Revolution.

DAVID Y. THOMAS.

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS,
FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

RECENT TRIUMPHS IN THE CONQUERING OF DISEASE

THE goal of civilization, says an editorial writer in the *Edinburgh Review*, is the establishment of the supremacy of man over the whole antagonistic forces of nature.

We long ago gained absolute security from the attacks of wild animals, but only recently have we discovered that far more devastating than wolves or lions are the bacilli of the various diseases which are only visible under the microscope, but which threaten our lives and our health in a manner no less real than that of savage beasts. The campaign against the bacilli is our last, and one of our most terrible, conflicts with untamed nature. The fight which is being waged against the cause of nine-tenths of human misery is the most important in the annals of mankind.

These micro-organisms were discovered in 1659, but "the causal relationship of bacteria to disease was not finally demonstrated until the latter half of the past century," when the bacillus of anthrax was isolated (1849). The microbe of leprosy was discovered in 1879, of typhoid in 1880, of tuberculosis in 1882, of cholera, diphtheria and lockjaw in 1884, of influenza in 1892, of bubonic plague in 1894, of dysentery in 1900 and of syphilis in 1905.

It is now admitted that the problem of preventing infectious diseases must find its solution in the study of those microscopic parasites.

In old times down to our own the doctor never cured disease, but only watched its development and suggested means for avoiding the aggravation of its ravages. Now all is changed, and by the study of the defensive forces which protect the organism against the microbes of disease, health will in time be assured. The reviewer then proceeds to describe with admirable lucidity the great discovery of Metchnikoff as to the part played by the red corpuscles or phagocytes, which patrol the body for the purpose of devouring the invading micro-organism. Natural immunity is achieved by a process of intra-cellular digestion. There are two different types of immunity: one in which the invading organisms themselves are demolished, the other in which the toxins which they produce are rendered incapable of injuring the tissues. This is based on two fundamental principles: (1) attenuation of virtues; (2) the vaccinating property of the attenuated micro-organisms.

The writer of the article in question maintains that the greatest triumphs in the war against disease have been obtained in the war

of extermination against the mosquito, the tsetse fly, the familiar house fly, and other noxious insects. The theory that disease might be carried by biting insects was first enunciated in 1803 by Dr. Beauperthuy. Much later, Sir Patrick Manson discovered that disease is actually conveyed by mosquitoes. As late as 1897, Dr. Ross traced the development of the malarial parasite in the body of the mosquito.

He showed that the spores sucked in by the insect with the blood of an infected individual make their way, in the course of development, to the salivary gland of the mosquito and pass with its poisonous saliva directly into the blood of any man it may then bite. The odd thing is that it is only one group of mosquitoes—the anophelinae—that can act as intermediate host for the parasite. They breed in small pools of water and margins of streams and lakes. Thorough draining and scavenging has done much to get rid of these, but in cisterns and such places where it is impracticable to drain away the water, a little kerosene oil poured in spreads over the surface of the liquid and kills the larvæ by preventing them from coming up to breathe. Further, it has been discovered that certain fish feed upon the larvæ of this mosquito. Barbados does not suffer from malaria because of the multitude of small fish called "millions," whose duty it appears to be to keep an expanse of water from being used as a breeding-ground by the anophelines. By extirpating these noxious insects the number of cases of malaria in Egypt was brought down from two hundred and fourteen in 1903 to ninety cases in 1904. And since 1905 there has not been a single case.

Sleeping sickness, the deadliest of all tropical diseases, which wiped out 2,000 of the inhabitants of the Uganda Protectorate, and depopulated large tracts in the Congo, is transmitted, not by the mosquito, but by the tsetse fly, whose breeding-places appear to be confined to the ground-bush within thirty yards of river banks. The burning of such bush, accompanied by personal prophylactic measures against the fly, will render sleeping sickness a memory of the past.

War to the death against the common house fly is the concluding admonition of the writer of the article:

This familiar pest does not eat the microbes, but simply carries them on its person and deposits them on butter or milk or other articles of food,

from which they are transferred to the human body. Typhoid, cholera, tuberculosis, and summer diarrhoea are among the diseases which the house-fly helps to disseminate. The breeding-places of the house-fly are well known, and its extinction is a matter that can be effected by the universal co-operation of the people of the country. The house fly has persecuted mankind for many ages, but the

hour of vengeance and retribution has arrived. In view of the extraordinary success in the prevention of tropical diseases, there can no longer be any question that our English infectious diseases will in time also be stamped out. Civilized humanity is nearly ready to take the greatest step ever yet taken for its emancipation from the wayward authority of nature.

THE STATUS OF THE NEGRO AS A VOTER

DISCUSSING the question of negro suffrage in a democracy, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. Ray Stannard Baker voices his conviction that the principle of political equality is more firmly established to-day than it was forty years ago, when it had only Northern bayonets behind it; that many Southern white leaders are to-day *convinced*, not *forced*, believers in the principle that, taking advantage of the widely prevalent feeling in the South that the question of suffrage has been settled legally for some time to come, our emphasis at present should be laid upon the practical rather than upon the legal aspect of the problem. Taking up this side of the problem, he says, we are confronted with two entirely distinct difficulties:

First, we shall find many negroes, and indeed hundreds of thousands of white men as well, who might vote, but who, through ignorance, or inability or unwillingness to pay the poll-taxes, or from mere lack of interest, disfranchise themselves.

The second difficulty is peculiar to the negro. It consists in open or concealed intimidation on the part of the white men who control the election machinery. In many places in the South to-day no negro, no matter how well qualified, would dare to present himself for registration; when he does, he is rejected for some trivial or illegal reason.

Thus we have to meet a vast amount of apathy and ignorance and poverty on the one hand, and the threat of intimidation on the other.

Dealing, first of all, with the matter of intimidation, Mr. Baker dismisses the idea of meeting the situation by force, and suggests as alternatives two methods of procedure: "the underlying causes of the trouble in the country being plainly ignorance and prejudice, we must meet ignorance and prejudice with their antidotes, education and association." Laws—well within the principle laid down by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution—providing for educational and property qualifications as prerequisites to the exercise of the suffrage have been passed in all of the Southern States and have operated to exclude from the ballot large numbers of citizens, both white and colored, who on account of ignor-

ance or poverty are unable to meet the tests. Every effort, therefore, should be made to extend free education among both negroes and white people. Education produces tolerance; and there is already evidence of a growth of tolerance among the leading white men of the South. Mr. Baker cites, in connection with this new point of view, Mr. Edgar Gardner Murphy of Alabama who, in his last book, says:

There is no question here as to the unrestricted admission [to the ballot] of the great masses of our ignorant and semi-ignorant blacks. I know no advocate of such admission. But the question is as to whether the individuals of the race, upon conditions or restrictions legally imposed and fairly administered, shall be admitted to adequate and increasing representation in the electorate. And as that question is more seriously and more generally considered, many of the leading publicists of the South, I am glad to say, are quietly resolved that the answer shall be in the affirmative.

An able white man, a resident of New Orleans, writes Mr. Baker:

I believe we have reached the bottom, and a sort of quiescent period. I think it most likely that from now on there will be a gradual increase of the negro vote. And I honestly believe that the less said about it, the surer the increase will be.

Education—industrial, professional, classical, in accordance with each man's talents, will also help to cure the apathy that now keeps so many thousands of white men and negroes from the polls.

As education is to be the cure for ignorance, so association must be the antidote of prejudice. Mr. Baker appositely remarks in this connection:

Democracy does not consist in mere voting, but in association, the spirit of common effort, of which the ballot is a mere visible expression. When we come to know one another we soon find that the points of likeness are much more numerous than the points of difference.

This association is, however, difficult to bring about. Mr. Baker relates that after the Atlanta riots he attended a number of

conferences between leading white men and leading colored men. He writes:

It is true these meetings bore evidence of awkwardness and embarrassment, for they were among the first of the sort to take place in the South, but they were none the less valuable. A white man told me after one of the meetings,—

"I did not know that there were any such sensible negroes in the South."

And a negro told me that it was the first time in his life that he had ever heard a Southern white man reason in a friendly way with a negro concerning their common difficulties.

When I was in Mississippi a prominent banker showed me his business letter-heads.

"Good job, isn't it?" he said. "A negro printer did it. He wrote to me asking if he might bid on my work. I replied that although I had known him a long time I couldn't give him the job merely because he was a negro. He told me to forget his color, and said that if he couldn't do as good a job and do it as reasonably as any white man could, he didn't want it. I let him try, and now he does most of our printing."

Out of such points of contact, then, encouraged by such wise leaders as Booker T. Washington, will grow an ever finer and finer spirit of association and of common and friendly knowledge. And that will inevitably lead to an extension upon the soundest possible basis of the negro franchise.

Another influence also will tend to change the status of the negro as a voter. That is the pending break-up of the political solidarity of the South. All the signs point to a political realignment upon new issues in this country, both South and North. Old party names may even pass away. And that

break-up, with the attendant struggle for votes, is certain to bring into politics thousands of negroes and white men now disfranchised. The result of a real division on live issues has been shown in many local contests in the South, as in the fight against the saloons, when every qualified negro voter, and every negro who could qualify, was eagerly pushed forward by one side or the other. With such a division on new issues the negro will tend to exercise more and more political power, dividing, not on the color line, but on the principles at stake.

These associations of white and colored men are bound to come about at certain points of contact. Indeed it is now common enough, where a few years ago it was unheard of, for white men and negroes to speak from the same platform; and in buying and selling, land-ownership, and common material pursuits, both white men and black will realize the worth of their fellows. In spite of the difficulties that now confront the negro, Mr. Baker cannot help, he says, regarding the situation optimistically. He has boundless confidence not only in the sense of the white men of the South, but also in the innate capability of the negro; and he believes that when they come really to know each other—not at sore points of contact, but as common workers for a common country, the question of suffrage will gradually solve itself along the lines of true democracy.

THE MYTHICAL ROOSEVELT

LIKE the farmer who sized up the hippopotamus and then rendered the sage verdict: "There ain't no sech animal!" a contributor to the *California Weekly* (San Francisco) has studied our only living ex-President and pronounced him a myth. This writer, Mr. E. French Strother, admits that there is "somewhere a something in human form, weighing over 200 pounds and having familiar eyes and teeth, this something being called Theodore Roosevelt." He admits also that this "physical organism is a man." But, says Mr. Strother:

I am a man myself. But print my name in the headlines and nobody gets excited. Print Theodore Roosevelt in the headlines, and the world is agape. Print my name in the papers, and the few who read it at all may say, "A nobody. Apparently he is a writer." Print Theodore Roosevelt's name in the paper and everybody, reading, sees a vision bulking as vast as the genie that came out of the brass bottle the poor fisherman opened.

When Colonel Roosevelt was at Harvard, continues this California writer, he was, let

us say, five feet six inches high and two feet broad, flesh and blood, hide and hair.

When Theodore Roosevelt came back from Africa he was five thousand feet high, six blocks wide, wore a halo that dimmed the luster of Aurora Borealis, breathed thunder and spouted lightning, and the gnashing of his teeth was heard around the world.

Maintaining that both these descriptions are substantially accurate, Mr. Strother tries to find the "lie." The second description is not that of a man but a prodigy, and prodigies do not exist. Hence, "Theodore Roosevelt is a myth. There is no such animal." The writer continues:

The man is impossible. For example, I once sat in an office in New York and overheard a Wall Street broker and the treasurer of a great railroad system talk about Roosevelt. They called him uncomplimentary names, plain, hard, one-syllabled Anglo-Saxon epithets. That was intelligible, and I said to myself, "He could be those things. I don't think he *is*, but he *could* be." But then they enlarged on the subject and soon soared out of my

THE INTERNATIONAL "CONGRESS OF COMPROMISES" AT COPENHAGEN

THE recent International Socialist Congress at the Danish capital was the eighth. The first was held in Paris in 1900. Subsequent meetings assembled in succession at Paris, Brussels, Zurich, London, Paris, Amsterdam, Stuttgart and Copenhagen. The national union now numbers 33 sections, representing all the industrially developed countries of the world. In a careful analysis of the results of the congress at the Danish capital, which appears in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* in its first November number, M. J. Bourdeau gives some valuable information about the purposes of organization of these congresses. Not only have all the sovereigns of the civilized world representatives in the international.

Those fighting for their independence, like Poland, Finland, etc., possess special parties distinct from those of Germany and Russia. The vote is taken by a show of hands, or if three sections desire it, by nations, proportionately to the number of their population and syndical, co-operative, and electoral strength. The largest nations have twenty votes, and Luxemburg, the smallest, two votes. The total number of members at Copenhagen was 887; of these 189 were Germans, 72 Austrians, 84 Englishmen, and 49 Frenchmen. Several of the great German leaders were absent, notably Singer, Bebel, Kautsky, and Bernstein.

After an instructive survey of the strength of the socialist forces in the different countries of Europe, M. Bourdeau discusses the points decided by the last congress, citing in support of his statements the data given by the socialist journals and members of the congress themselves.

The proceedings, which took place behind closed doors, were carried on in three languages, and each speech had to be translated. German predominated. At Copenhagen there were no such excitements as at the three previous meetings at Paris, Amsterdam and Stuttgart. The first question was, What ought to be the relations between the Co-operative Societies and the Socialist Party? This was a French question, and the commission, and afterwards the congress, decided that co-operatives should be free to subscribe or not to subscribe to the funds of political parties, but they were counseled to establish intimate relations with the party. As a matter of fact, the co-operatives of the working classes have too much influence to make it possible for the Socialist congress to impose regulations on them.

Another Commission examined once more the question of the relations which ought to exist between Syndicalists and Socialists, a

question which had been settled at Stuttgart, but which came up again now *à propos* of a quarrel in the Austrian party, due to the rivalry of the Czechs and the Germans.

The Czechs, it seems, had decided to form a special syndicalist organization, maintaining that as the Czech Socialists are politically independent, they should also be syndically independent. The Austro-Germans protested against such syndicalist separation because it would cause separate national syndicates, hostile to each other, to be formed in every factory, etc.; and the congress condemned the action of the Czechs.

THE QUESTION OF DISARMAMENT

One of the aims of the International is the suppression of war, and consequently a discussion on the practical means of obtaining arbitration and disarmament formed an important part of the congress.

The German text of the question put before the congress protested against the growing armaments and the financial embarrassments resulting from them and delaying social reform; it demanded arbitration, simultaneous disarmament, suppression of secret treaties, and an international guarantee of independence to all nations. It recalled the anti-military decision of the Stuttgart congress, and confided to the International Socialist Bureau the duty of organizing an understanding among the labor parties for a common action to prevent war. Ever since the International was founded there has been a struggle for hegemony, more or less dissimulated, between the Germans and the French. At Paris in 1900, and later at Amsterdam, the Germans had been successful, but at Stuttgart the French had their revenge. Now, again, the Germans had to give way.

A UNIVERSAL STRIKE PROPOSED

Herr Lebedour, in the name of the Germans, insisted on the Stuttgart terms, "to stop war by every means," without specifying the means. M. Vaillant, the French delegate, and Mr. Keir Hardie then added their proposal of a general paralysis of the world by a universal strike. Thus the French and the English pretended to oblige the Germans to abandon their vague declaration at Stuttgart. M. Vandervelde, the President, said he would abstain so as not to embarrass the Germans, but that at heart he was with M. Vaillant and Mr. Keir Hardie. The Germans were then about to be defeated by the vote of the congress, when their Austrian ally, Dr. Adler, came to their aid and proposed

that the amendment should be returned to the International Bureau to be studied and inquired into. He had also managed to obtain the signature of Mr. Keir Hardie to his sub-amendment. The defection of Mr. Hardie compelled M. Vaillant to follow, and the con-

gress ratified unanimously the maneuver of Dr. Adler. Nevertheless, M. Vaillant remained, according to the writer, the real victor, for the Germans had to consider the question of a universal strike in spite of themselves.

WHAT HINDU WOMEN THINK OF THEIR AMERICAN SISTERS

SHE has spoken at last, has the Hindu woman. For years the object of pity on the part of her Western sisters; pictured as the mere slave of a sensual husband; the theme of countless missionary addresses, which have dwelt upon her unhappy condition in her home and her degraded position in society—the woman of the Orient has “come back” at the woman of the Occident, and, truth to tell, has uttered some criticisms which American womankind will, perhaps, find it not a little difficult to answer. These criticisms are presented to American readers by the Baba Bharati in his magazine formerly known as the *Light of India*, and now appearing under its new title *East and West*. The critics are two Indian ladies of whom one is a queen, the Maharani of Baroda, wife of the Gaekwar of that state, and the Princess Prativa, a daughter of the Maharaja of Kooch Behar and grand-daughter of the renowned Keshub Chunder Sen.

The Maharani of Baroda has twice visited the United States. The first time, in 1906, she said nothing about our countrywomen. On the last visit, a few months ago, being pressed by the newspaper-men, she did say something. Her Highness's remarks are reported to have been as follows:

The women of your big, vast, young country, I confess, disappointed me. I had heard so much of them; that they equaled the French women in their two most striking qualities of chic and vivacity; that they dressed far better than the English women; were as coquettish, though in franker way, as the Spanish; that they were, in short, as fascinating as the most fascinating women in the world—the Russian.

Well, they are not. They are less chic than the French women, because their clothes are more exaggerated, less becoming, and not always appropriate to the occasion.

They dress better than the English women. More conspicuously, perhaps, but their clothing is not so durable, suggests nothing of the solid qualities of modesty and station, as do the tweeds and broadcloths worn by the English. Their coquetry is not attractive, for it possesses no subtlety. The manner of the American woman who wishes to

attract a man is that of the boy who wants to play golf with him—as frank, as devoid of poetry.

I understand that some American women make the proposals of marriage. That I do not doubt after watching them make themselves “agreeable” to a man at dinner. I am not surprised that American men do not make love well. The women save them the trouble. As for the fascinations of the Russian women. No! No! No! The Russian women are soft and feminine. The American women are masculine. The only softness about them is in the stuffs with which they drape themselves—not in their souls.

They are tactless; which is only another way of saying “unkind.” They are ignorant. Else why should they ask me, as many did, “Are you an East Indian, a West Indian, or an American Indian?” And they are vulgar; else why should they stare at me on the streets as they do at the tigers in a circus parade, merely because I wear different and more reasonable garments than their own?

Commenting on the foregoing, the Baba Bharati reminds his readers that the Maharani “is not a Western woman and, therefore, she does not know, not having cultivated it, the trick of concealing or glossing over her thoughts.” He thinks the American woman may resent it all, but “so have the Hindu women a right to resent the American woman's criticism of them, criticism entirely unmerited.”

The Princess Prativa, who was interviewed in London, had this to say concerning her Western sisters:

The women of the rest of the world are so unhappy. We of India alone know the art of happiness. I am glad that there is an opportunity to carry the gospel of peace into the nations of the restless. I want to go to America, for it is the most restless, unhappy land of all. I have been told that America is very rich. Yes, yes. But what of that? We judge a nation by the status of its women, and the status of the American women is eternal unrest. One woman once said to me: “I have nothing but money, and I'm tired of that!” They lack that calm center of philosophy without which life is a whirlpool and the world is in a vast turmoil. They talk loudly. They try to be sprightly, and only succeed in making ugly faces. They are not enough alone. They do not read enough. They chatter too much and think too little.

MAURICE MAETERLINCK: A HOME STUDY

"THE tour of a character," a phrase happily coined by Madame Maeterlinck herself, may very appropriately be applied to the account of her distinguished husband which she contributes from her own pen to the *Contemporary Review* for November. "Just as one must have lived a long time in a country in order to know all its aspects, so," she tells us, "one must for long have shared a life in order to begin to understand it, in order to penetrate beyond the first outside acquaintance, which generally reveals nothing of the real spirit." Most persons will agree with Madame Maeterlinck when she says that "it is not without anxiety that we inquire into the private life of those whose works have spread abroad in our soul the first gleam of truth, and who, just because of that, have been our guides, our masters, and our gods. We are always so anxious to know that they really are what we have conceived them to be; and we are fearful lest the figure drawn by our imagination should prove to be a false one. Madame Maeterlinck leaves no doubt in the mind of her reader with regard to the private life and character of her poet and ours. Her own words are:

Those who know Maeterlinck are agreeably surprised by the absolute harmony that reigns between his works and his life. . . . By wise disposition he has reduced his weaknesses, economized his strength, balanced his faculties, multiplied his energies, disciplined his instincts. He dwells in the shelter of a serene will, which keeps off all that might trouble his solitude. . . . One would say that all the mysterious powers of which he has so often shown a presentiment in his writings, have woven between him and the world an impenetrable veil, which leaves him able to perceive the truth without allowing his repose to be interfered with. In this existence, sufficiently motionless to remain attached to movements of thought alone, each week is comparable to an ear of corn. The days, one like another, are the grains. The books are the powerful harvest.

Maurice Maeterlinck was born August 29, 1862, at Ghent, and his childhood was spent at Oostacker, by the side of a large maritime canal which unites Ghent with Terneuzen. Here he was surrounded with all the objects which were one day to tempt him to the studies and the life of a poet. His education was received from the Jesuit Fathers of the College of St. Barbe, and at its conclusion he studied law. To complete his studies he went to Paris, and there met Villiers de l'Isle, by whom his young mind was strongly impressed. On returning to Ghent, he practised law there.



MADAME MAETERLINCK

(Wife of the "Belgian Shakespeare" and—as he himself puts it—his most helpful, intelligent critic)

In 1889 he published his first volume of verse, entitled *Serres Chaudes*. His first drama, *La Princesse Maleine*, appeared the following year, and an article written by Mirbeau, shortly afterward, revealed the young author to the world.

Maeterlinck continued to live at home; for, says his biographer, "he had the power of abstracting himself from all his surroundings. He is a complete stranger to the external form of his life, and will remain so until the day comes when that form can perfectly adjust itself to his tastes."

After *La Princesse Maleine* appeared in succession *L'Intruse*, *Les Aveugles*, *Les Sept Princesses*, *Pelléas et Mélisande*, *Alladine et Palomides*, *Intérieur* and *La Mort de Tintagiles*, dramas of anguish and unrest, wherein "the infinite, shadowy and hypocritically active presence of death fills all the spaces of the poem, and no answer is given to the problem of existence except the enigma of its annihilation." Alongside these plays there also appeared certain translations: *Ruysbroeck l'admirable*, *Les Disciples à Saïs*, *Les Fragments de Novalis*, and John Ford's *L'Annabella*, and we come to his first volume of philosophical essays, *Le Trésor des Humbles*, which closes the cycle begun with *Serres Chaudes*, and gives us for the first time a glimpse of hope, a little light destined soon to expand, but which trembles at the bottom of a deep gulf.

It was reserved for Aglavaine, the first conscious heroine in Maeterlinck's work, to revive this flame and to poise her reason over the abyss of doubt.

From Madame Maeterlinck we learn that the poet spends the summer in Normandy and the winter in the South; he rises early, visits his flowers and fruits, his bees, his river, his

big trees, sets to work, then returns to his garden; that his favorite sports are canoeing, automobiling, cycling, and walking; that every evening he reads, and goes to bed in good time. We call our readers' attention to the article on "The Blue Bird" on page 689 of this number.

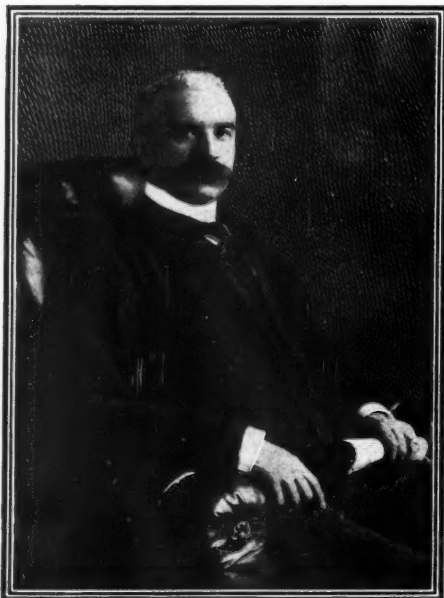
RAMON CORRAL, OF MEXICO

THOUGH somewhat overshadowed by the dominating personality and romantic history of his political chief, Vice-President Ramon Corral, who, together with General Diaz, was reelected for a term of six years, on the tenth of July last, has shown such a devotion to duty, and executive ability of such a high order, that to-day he is one of the most prominent figures in Mexico. In the "Centennial Number" of the *Mexican Herald*, Señor Santiago J. Sierra gives, under the heading "Ramon Corral, Man of Action," some interesting particulars of the notable career of the Mexican Vice-President. Ramon Corral, it appears, was born on January 10, 1854, on the hacienda of Las Mercedes, near the city of Alamos, where his father was manager. While Ramon was still a child his father removed to Mineral de Chinipas, where the boy was educated. On attaining

manhood Don Ramon "showed great tenacity, ability for hard work, and business acumen," which soon brought him to the fore. He became editor and publisher of two journals, and correspondingly active in the political arena of the state of Sonora. In the Pesqueira-Torres struggle Corral and his journals were ardent supporters of the latter; and when Torres led the uprising precipitated by the Sonora election affair, he took young Corral as his aide. Torres and his followers were severely defeated and Corral was wounded in a bloody battle at Batacosa; but the revolution spread, and in 1866 the federal government was compelled to send troops to the scene of disturbance. Sonora was declared in a state of siege; and after negotiations between General Pesqueira and Gen. Vicente Mariscal, commanding the federal forces, the latter took over the political and military direction of the affairs of the state. Soon afterward trouble arose between him and the state legislature; and the latter moved to Guaymas, where it opened session under the presidency of Corral, nullified the acts of Mariscal, and elected a state governor. Mariscal, after some ineffectual attempts to regain power, disappeared from the political arena of Sonora; and on peace being thus restored Corral was appointed general secretary to the government by Gen. Luis E. Torres, the new governor of Sonora. About this time Corral published his important work, "General Ignacio Pesqueira: a Historical Review of the State of Sonora."

Soon afterward Mr. Corral was elected as deputy to the congress of the union and went to the City of Mexico.

He soon made himself felt both in the tribune and in the press, attacking a bill which he believed was inimical to the agrarian interests of the state of Sonora, and succeeding in having the bill withdrawn. His brilliant fight in this connection made him a national character and as a result fixed closely upon him the attention of his own state, with the result that he was elected governor of Sonora for the period from 1887 to 1891, and he was again reelected in 1895.



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SEÑOR RAMON CORRAL, THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF MEXICO

Mr. Corral traveled in Europe in 1899; in 1900 he was made governor of the Federal District; three years later he was appointed Minister of the Interior (which office he still holds); and in the succeeding year he became Vice-President of the republic.

The *Herald* writer sums up his article on Vice-President Corral in the following eulogy; and seldom has a eulogy been so well deserved:

In the personality of Mr. Corral we see outlined the simple yet characteristic figure of the true citizen; the material of which were made the great men who have directed the destinies of the great republic of North America. . . . If we trace the prominent features of his history, we find the man has ever shown a strict adherence to principles; we see in him nothing of the professional courtier or diplomat; he has been ever natural and true to himself in his public life. In other

words, he is a gentleman of the old school, sincere, frank, cordial with all who have to do with him, whether it be for the first or the hundredth time.

. . . All these good qualities and this evident ability for government, for administration, and for doing things without friction, appealed to General Diaz. His respect for the rights of others, his magnanimity, his temperateness in all his decisions, and his ability to hold an even balance in all questions brought before him presented themselves as qualities which specially fitted him for the office of Vice-President of the republic. And time has justified the choice.

Vice-President Corral is regarded by his countrymen as one of their greatest statesmen; and he may be said to represent the new order of things as opposed to the old régime, when chaos reigned throughout the republic, and political agitations were the order of the day.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF PORTUGAL

AMONG the various articles in the magazines, as well as in the editorial comments of the daily press, on the recent revolution in Portugal there is an almost total absence of expressions of sympathy for the late occupant of the throne and his royal relatives. A remarkable exception appears in the

Correspondant (Paris), to which periodical M. L. de St. Victor de St. Blancard contributes what may appropriately be termed an apologia for the exiled royal family. M. de St. Blancard characterizes the revolution as "Pretorian and masonic"; and he cites in support of his assertion the testimony of an



THE MINISTRY OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC WALKING AT THE FUNERAL OF ADMIRAL REIS IN LISBON

(The President, Senhor Braga, is seen at the left, raising his hat in salute)

eye-witness—a correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle*—who wrote: “It was not to any extent a popular uprising. The rôle played by the civil element was almost nil.” He adds:

The revolt began in the quarters of the First Regiment of Artillery and in the barracks of the Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry. It has been during all its development of thirty hours a struggle between troops faithful to their oath and the mutineers. It has had nothing of spontaneity. . . . To prove the intervention of the masonic lodges, it is only necessary to point to the first acts of the new régime. In the name of liberty they massacre the priests, they attack the convents, they expel the monks. In the name of liberty they do violence to the nuns. . . . The separation of church and state; the suppression of all the congregations; secular education; divorce—these are the essential points of the programme of the men of the day. These men, too, are all prominent masons. The order has for a long time been deeply rooted in Portugal, where it counts at the present day about 270 lodges. . . . It has openly undertaken the direction of the antidynastic movement. It organized the conspiracy in which King Carlos and the Crown Prince met their death.

The essential cause of the crisis, in M. St. Blancard's judgment, was the premature introduction of a political régime which could not become properly rooted in Portugal because it was not suited to either the intellectual or the social condition of the country. There was not in Portugal, as in England, a middle class, a yeomanry, to counterbalance a mass which, for some years at least, represented the formidable proportion of eighty per cent. literates. Popular control assumes the existence of a numerous and influential class of electors capable of exercising due surveillance. There was nothing of the kind in Portugal. Under the particular conditions, the history of the house of Braganza could scarcely have been other than it was; and M. St. Blancard holds that it is exceedingly unjust to visit on the heads of the monarchs the sins of numerous unwise and unfaithful servants, on whom rests the responsibility for the financial troubles which indirectly led to the revolution. The Portuguese sovereigns have not been remiss in their attention to their regal duties. The late King Carlos could point to the development of the army and navy under his reign. Queen Amelia was the embodiment of a generous philanthropy, having established several hospitals, homes, and other benevolent institutions. Yet this royal lady has been the subject of the most violent abuse, simply because of her devotion to the Catholic religion.

M. St. Blancard admits the charge brought against the late monarchy in the matter of the *adiantamientos*, or unauthorized advances of money from the treasury for the use of the royal family; but he claims that ministers were to blame, and that the sums in question were trifling compared with the millions dispensed by Queen Amelia out of her private purse in charity. As to the new republican government, he sees no evidence of stability in a directory which, “under the presidency of a utopian philosopher, unites demagogues whose radicalism borders on anarchy, litterateurs, professors, advocates, and doctors, but not a single man of governing capacity.”

A very different estimate of the provisional government is made by Dr. E. J. Dillon in the *Contemporary Review*. It comprises, he says, “some of the most distinguished men of Portugal.” Dr. Dillon's utterances on political affairs are always illuminating; and in the present instance he had the advantage of investigating conditions on the spot. As long ago as the eighth of September he wrote in Madrid: “Portugal might aptly be described as the simulacrum of a state with a ghastly affectation of lingering vitality. . . . Nothing now separates that little kingdom from the chaos of anarchy but the squalid stagnancy of the masses, whom the plentiful harvests of two years have kept awhile from breaking the thin crust. . . . A deliberate scheme hatched by the Republicans would be equally effective. I have good reason to believe that a plot of that kind is in progress, and that the life of the monarchy may be measured by months.”

Dr. Dillon exposes the economic sins of the late régime, and shows how the monarchists undermined the monarchy, the Regenerators and the Progressists by turns partaking of the sweets, and incidentally the spoils, of office. He also explains just why the people who could read hated both monarchy and church. He says:

Education was systematically neglected. In all Portugal there was not, and is not, one thoroughly good educational establishment supported by the state. . . . Secondary education was a mockery. . . . Almost 75% of the population are unable to read or write, and the number would be much greater were it not for the Republican schools, voluntarily supported by that party on the offerings of the poorer classes. One result of this method of dealing with the people was that those who passed through the Republican schools came out embittered against the monarchy, the parties, and the priests, all of whom were said to be parasites living upon the people.

That monarchists were privy to the regicide conspiracy, Dr. Dillon shows beyond



PRESIDENT BRAGA, OF PORTUGAL, IN HIS OFFICE AT LISBON

doubt, as also the hopelessness from the very first of the position of the young King Manuel, who, inexperienced as he was, was compelled to turn for advice and guidance to one of the two groups of politicians who had, at least indirectly and unwittingly, killed his father.

Concerning the new régime, Dr. Dillon commends the Republicans for the moderation shown by them throughout the revolution. He writes:

They were chary of shedding blood, paroling those officers whom they had arrested for refusing to join them, and employing suasion wherever they could substitute it for force. They made a rule—and kept it—that they would have no court-martials, no executions in cold blood, no act of vengeance, no looting of private property. The acts of violence which took place in connection with the religious congregations are deeply to be regretted, and only the extreme wing of the Republican party approves them.

Some exceptionally interesting items, in an article that is interesting from beginning to end, are the conversations which Dr. Dillon had with certain members of the new government. The President, Theophilo Braga, said to him:

We are here for a specific purpose, and that is to clear the way. We must remove the ruins of the old order of things, uproot abuses, put an end to mischievous traditions, and do a deal of other

analogous work of a painful nature. . . . Our life as a provisional government will be numbered by months—three or four, five or six. Hardly more. When our work is completed, new elections on a Republican basis will take place, and the new Legislative Chamber will meet and inaugurate the new political era.

The new Minister of War thus sketched the military future of the country:

The army will be reorganized from top to bottom. Military service will become obligatory for every male citizen when he attains the age, without exception. I reckon that, with our present population, we could thus put at least 300,000 men in the field easily.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the recent revolution is the meagerness of the means employed against tremendous odds. As Dr. Dillon remarks, whereas in Brazil the government conspired against the Emperor, and in Turkey it was whole armies that changed the régime, in Portugal there was nothing of all this—no general, no high military officers, no prominent men of the civil service, no big parliamentary party, no generous Mæcenas. There was only a band of enthusiastic civilians, whose power of cohesion was limited, a contingent of marines and bluejackets, whose movements were known to their superiors, and a number of the privates and sergeants of a couple of regiments. Add to this the telegraphists,

who rendered services to the revolution by delaying, copying, and revealing the government despatches, and you have the absurdly inadequate forces that sallied out against the monarchy on that historic Monday night, lacking money, arms, ammunition, everything but audacity and sublime assurance.

THE PRISON REFORMERS AT WASHINGTON

THE International Prison Congress which met at Washington in October last was in many respects a remarkable gathering. It included about ninety different persons from thirty-four different countries; and among them were old men of the New World and young men of the Old. The Congress meets quinquennially. Forty years ago, on the initiative of an American, the late Dr. E. C. Wines, the first meeting was held in London; subsequent meetings were held at Stockholm, Rome, St. Petersburg, Paris, Brussels, and Budapest; but not until the present year has the Congress met on American soil. And when, at last, the members did come to this country, they "came past the Goddess of Liberty and found—cages. That, for Americans, is the gist of the recent gathering. . . . They came as to a promised land, and found us still in the wilderness," writes Mr. Paul U. Kellogg in the *Survey*. There was "outspoken appreciation on the part of the foreign delegates on much that they saw in America, notably the work of our probation systems and reformatories; and the delegates said that the influence of their visit here would be felt in the legislatures, the prisons, the courts, and the juvenile institutions of all Europe." Also, the Congress for the first time indorsed the indeterminate sentence, which American penologists have so strongly advocated. But "the triumph was tempered by the realization that in less than half our American States is there any real reformatory work done among prisoners, and the further realization of the bitter inconsistency of our treatment of the rank and file of offenders; for by our very methods of dealing with them we are breeding and confirming them as criminals." We extract from Mr. Kellogg's article some of the constructive criticisms of American institutions and methods made by the foreign delegates at the Congress. Mr. Thomas Holmes, secretary of the Howard Association of London, said:

The great conviction which thrust itself upon the mind of every one of the foreign delegates with whom I have spoken was the extraordinary quality of your reformatories and the extraordinary defects of your town and county jails. Every jail I saw

ought to be wiped off the face of the earth. . . . Nowhere in Europe do such conditions exist. I need not describe them. They are all alike. In the jail at Louisville we found a number of prisoners in back-to-back cells very poorly lighted. The cell doors were open. The prisoners came out and walked about in barred enclosures inside a big cage. They were in semi-darkness. . . . One man told me that they were kept there in idleness, no recreation, no outer air. . . . If America wishes to accomplish one great humanitarian triumph, it may do so by a great reform in this direction.

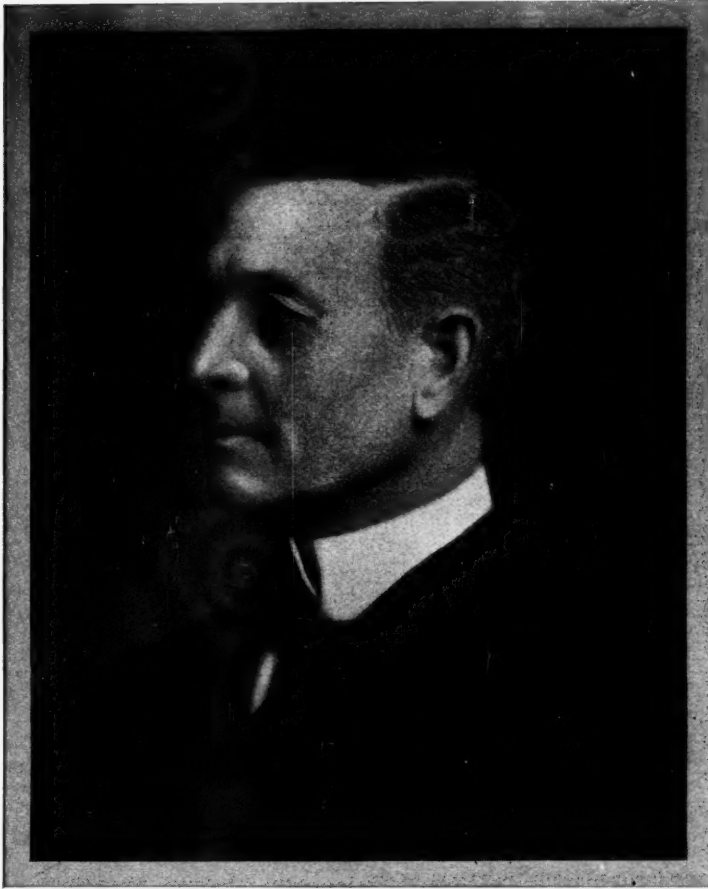
Our general system of barred interior cells was criticised also by Major H. S. Rogers, chief surveyor of the English Prison System. Mr. J. S. Gibbons, chairman of the Prison Board of Ireland, contrasted our system with that in vogue in Ireland. He said:

I have to give every person, whether tried or untried, and especially the untried, a separate room to sleep in, and I would lose my job if I put two prisoners in a cell. I am obliged by law to keep tried and untried separate. They never see each other. I am obliged by law to give every prisoner two hours' exercise in the open air every day. . . . A man might be in the Tombs for months and never get out of doors. I am full of admiration for what the New York prison authorities have done for improving the Tombs, putting in windows and tinkering here and there. But they ought to pull the thing down.

Mr. Holmes found the cells at Elmira altogether unfit. Of them he said:

You elevate men as you do there in mind and principle and then submit them to cells with no covering for the sanitary conveniences and with iron lattice doors through which every one of their movements may be seen. That seems to me demoralizing.

The difficult problem of prison labor evoked long discussion, in the course of which it developed that our prison population averages 100,000 able-bodied men and women—a working force which few industrial cities can boast. Mr. Amos W. Butler, president of the American Prison Association, linked the problem of prison labor with conservation. He cited the great works in reclamation done by convicts and urged the extension of such operations. We quote from his address:



From the *Survey* (New York)

DR. CHARLES RICHMOND HENDERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE WASHINGTON CONGRESS

Why, since prisoners make again habitable the abandoned farms of Massachusetts and remove the boulders from the rich soil of Rhode Island, can they not reclaim the tide flats of New Jersey and the everglades of Florida? Think of the reclaimable land along the coasts of the United States! If prisoners build dikes in Europe and levees in Louisiana, why not elsewhere? If convicts in Illinois crush rock for public roads, why not in other States? Why should not the finer material, the powdered limestone, be used to fertilize impoverished soils? In Europe the courses of streams have been changed, mountains tunneled and canals built by prisoners. Why not adopt Mr. Pettigrove's suggestion and build the Cape Cod canal with prison labor? Since prisoners have been used in reforesting the heaths of Denmark and in practical forestry in Prussia and Switzerland, may they not be so used here? Here where there is need of forestry, there is opportunity for such work. In the great mountain districts, the lands of disappearing timber and along our sandy shores there are possibilities almost without limit.

Mr. Goldenweiser, one of the Russian delegates, thus described his visit to New York's death chamber:

The overwhelming impression gathered at Auburn was centered around the fateful electric chair and the wondering eyes of the two condemned criminals whose faces have haunted me ever since. There are a thousand sufficient reasons for the abolition of capital punishment, and Americans must know them all, and yet they persist in this cruel practice. Why is it that generous Americans are still working under the dreadful aberration that there are circumstances that justify one man in saying to another: "Go and kill this criminal?"

Mr. Kellogg, in concluding his article, says that for Americans the message of the Congress was "an indeterminate, a hard labor sentence to the people of the United States, first of all to clear away our cage-like interior

cells and our unhealthy and crime-breeding jails," which are "the antithesis of all that America has stood for among the nations."

One noteworthy statement in regard to criminology generally was that made by Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, K.C.B., the president-elect of the International Prison Commission, in his address to the American Prison Association, which was to the effect that in England they had been at great pains to disprove the popular conception of the criminal. Three thousand of the worst criminals had been personally examined, their measurements, family

history, mental and bodily characteristics, etc., had been collected and were now being tabulated; and that so far "no evidence whatever has emerged from this investigation confirming the existence of criminal types such as Lombroso and his disciples have asserted." On the contrary, both as regards measurements and physical anomalies, the statistics present "a startling conformity with similar statistics of the law-abiding classes." This will, it is hoped, break down the tradition that criminals are a special type, in many cases beyond the reach of reform.

BAGGING LIVE GAME IN THE ARCTIC

THE shooting of game has become such a common feature of arctic expeditions that exploits in that particular field of sport attract little attention. But to fit out an expedition for the express purpose of bringing back alive some of the monsters whose habitat is the arctic circle and of securing moving pictures of scenes in that region of floe and berg is a decided novelty; and the account which Mr. Paul J. Rainey gives, in the current issue of the *Cosmopolitan*, of "bagging arctic monsters with rope, gun, and camera," not only furnishes entertaining reading, but will add considerably to the interest with which visitors to the New York Zoo will regard two of his living trophies now in that institution. Mr. Rainey's expedition, which sailed from Boston on the sixteenth of June last, crossed the arctic circle at three in the afternoon of the fifth of July, when the real adventuring began. The first animals secured alive were two walrus calves, which seem to have instinctively hit upon a novel plan for letting their quondam nurses know when enough nourishment had been supplied to them. We read:

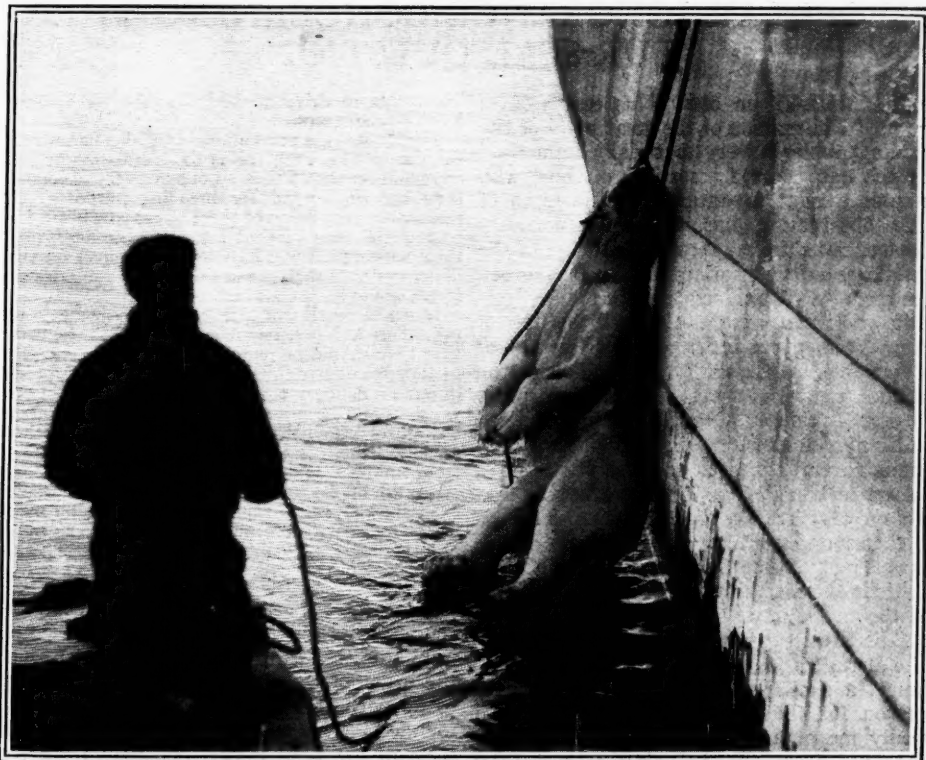
They were stupid little fellows, sleeping most of the time, and when they woke would begin promptly to bellow for dinner. We fed them condensed milk out of nursing-bottles brought along for the purpose. They absorbed most alarming quantities of it, and quickly discovered a trick, when they could hold no more, of sucking up a large mouthful and blowing it with great precision in the face of the man who happened to be playing nurse.

Among the Eskimos attached to the party was one named Kultinguah, a great bear-hunter. He is described as "a stumpy little daredevil, with the eye of a lynx, and if there was a bear anywhere within a radius

of ten miles he was bound to find it." Kuli (as he was called for short) one morning discovered their first bear for the party, and it was decided to take her alive. How this was accomplished is thus narrated by Mr. Rainey:

We lowered away the launch and chased her. She got in among the pan ice, and when we ran alongside of her she showed fight in a minute. Now, Bartlett, who was steering, had always maintained that a bear could not possibly get into a boat from the water, and he harangued us to that effect with great gusto, and urged me to "get the rope on her." This was easier said than done. For about half an hour we played a sort of game of tag, the great white brute ducking and dodging, diving out of sight, and coming up with a roar and a flash of her terrible fangs. At last I succeeded in getting the noose over her head, and quick as a cat she dived under the boat and came out on the other side on the ice. Before we could get the engine reversed she had actually succeeded in pulling the boat up on the edge of the ice, snarling and growling, and tearing at the rope around her neck. We did some of the quickest work of the entire expedition getting that engine going astern, and when we backed off into deep water we pulled her in too. And then we had the laugh on Bob; for the minute the bear struck the water she dived again, came up just where Bob was sitting, and reared her head and fore-paws over the gunwale. With a yell he turned everything loose and jumped for the other side of the boat, while the rest of us roared with laughter. I took a boathook and managed to keep her out of the launch, and we towed her back to the ship. Another tussle began when we got her alongside. She was pretty weak by that time, but still fighting mad, and we were nearly as used up as she was by the time we got the winch hitched to her. But after that it was easy, and madam was hoisted up the side like a bale of cargo, and lowered into one of the forward hatches. Here, when she got her wind back, she settled down in quite a matter-of-fact way. This beast is now one of Dr. Hornaday's guests at the New York Zoo.

A day or two later a magnificent specimen of a bear was taken alive, and named "Silver



Copyright by Paul J. Rainey

CAPTURING A FEMALE POLAR BEAR IN HER NATIVE WATERS

(This specimen is now an inmate of the New York Zoological Gardens)

King," on account of his beautiful coat. From the first he was "so ferocious and hard to handle that more than once only his superb appearance kept him from sudden death." Silver King is also in the New York Zoological Gardens.

When at Etah, Mr. Rainey secured a photograph of Dr. Cook's world-famous cache, concerning which he says:

The afternoon of the 25th I went ashore with Hemment and several Eskimos and visited this much-discussed cache. I refrained from touching or opening it, on account of not wishing to be mixed up in the Peary-Cook controversy. The cache is a stone igloo (or Eskimo house). The top has fallen in. The contents, whatever they may be, being covered with canvas, it was impossible for me to see anything.

Cape Scarbo was also visited, and Mr. Rainey found the igloo where Dr. Cook spent the winter on his supposed dash to the pole. One of Mr. Rainey's Eskimos, Itookashoo, had been with Cook, and he pointed out the place, of which some

good photographs were taken. According to Itookashoo, Cook did not go out of sight of land, and Bradley Land he never saw.

When we returned to the ship we faced the problem of getting our first bear out of the hatch in order to get some coal. While trying to get her into a cage, she jumped on top of it and put her head and paws out of the hatch; there was a general scattering all around, and a little Eskimo woman butted Dr. Johnston in the stomach and knocked him down. One of the sailors kept his wits, however, and hit the bear over the head, and she fell back. Hoisting the cage out of the hole, we put a large pan of fresh water and plenty of meat inside. We then lowered it back into the hole, and soon had our bear safe and sound.

One very large male bear was strangled to death in an attempt to hoist him aboard ship. He measured nine feet from tip to tip,—too large for the cages.

On August 22, the last of the Eskimos were dropped at Cape York and the expedition continued on its way home.

POPULAR IGNORANCE CONCERNING THE FUR-SEAL QUESTION

MACAULAY in one of his essays says: "The opinion of the great body of the reading public is very materially influenced by the unsupported assertions of those who assume a right to criticise." The truth of this observation has been conspicuously demonstrated in the recent discussion in the public press of the affairs of the Bering Sea fur-seals—a discussion precipitated by certain criticisms, by the Camp Fire Club of New York, of an order of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the killing of the annual quota of young male seals. Mr. George Archibald Clark, an acknowledged authority on the fur-seal question, who has made several visits to the Pribilof Islands, shows in the *Popular Science Monthly* that not only is there a remarkable popular misapprehension concerning the real facts of this problem, but that the Camp Fire Club, the critic in the case, is itself very much "at sea" in the matter.

The Secretary's order, which gave rise to the discussion, is not a new one; on the contrary, a similar order has been given each season for the past forty years. What it really meant and the reason for it may be gathered from the following extract from Mr. Clark's article:

This order called for the killing of 8,000 of the superfluous young males to secure their skins. It is the way in which the government harvests the product of its fur-seal herd. The order is exactly analogous to one which the owner of a herd of 100,000 cattle might give to

his agents to drive up and slaughter for market 8,000 young steers. . . .

The fur-seal is a polygamous animal, a fact which the Camp Fire Club seems to overlook. Actual enumeration shows that 29 out of every 30 males born are superfluous for breeding purposes. A reasonable proportion of these 29 may be killed for commercial uses without injury to the herd, and their withdrawal will have no more effect on the life of the herd than the killing of a like number of steers would have on a herd of cattle.

Moreover, it is not merely feasible and safe to take these animals, but it is beneficial to the herd that they should be removed. To let these young males grow up to adult age would precipitate a condition of fighting and struggle on the rookeries which would be injurious in a high degree to the welfare of the herd. To illustrate by another analogy, the condition which their exemption from killing would produce on the fur-seal rookeries would be exactly like that which would exist on the cattle range if all the young male calves and colts were allowed to grow up as bulls and stallions to contest with one another the supremacy of the herd.

That the fur-seal herd is in a precarious condition, as asserted by the Camp Fire Club, is an admitted fact; but the implication that the order of the Department has anything to do with this condition is altogether unfounded. The real cause of the depleted state of the herd is succinctly set forth by Mr. Clark. He says:

The mother seal goes 150 to 200 miles from the rookery to find her food, leaving her young behind, returning to nurse it and again going away to feed. With the storms of winter all classes of animals leave the islands and make a long migration to the latitude of Southern California. On the spring migration the mother seal is heavy with young and hence less swift in her movements. On the summer feeding grounds she must feed regularly and heavily through necessity of nourishing her young. As a result the pelagic catch is made up chiefly of the breeding females. Investigations of the pelagic catches of 1895 and 1896 disclosed the fact that 65 to 85 per cent. of its skins were taken from gravid and nursing females. The young of these mother seals died unborn or of starvation on the rookeries. The writer counted 16,000 young fur-seal pups which died of starvation on the rookeries of the Pribilof Islands in the fall of 1896 as a result of pelagic sealing for that season. In 1909 he found by actual count that 13.5 per cent. of the birth-rate for that season were dead or dying of starvation in August of that year. From 1879 to the present time this hunting of gravid and nursing females has gone on steadily, with the consequence that the herd of fur-seals belonging to the United States has been reduced from 2,500,000 animals to less than 150,000 animals.

This cause of decline was established by a commission of scientific experts in 1898; nevertheless, the wasteful and inhuman



ADULT MALE FUR SEAL, OR HAREM MASTER



YOUNG MALE SEALS (KILLABLE) HERDED TOGETHER

form of pelagic sealing has continued ever since the commission made its report.

A total of 200,000 gravid and nursing females has been taken from the breeding stock of the herd. The skins of these animals have been marketed by the pelagic sealers at an average price of \$15 per skin, a total loss in cash to the government of \$3,000,000, with an actual loss through breeding possibilities of ten times this amount, as the breeding life of the female fur seal is at least ten seasons.

Here there is ample ground for legitimate criticism of the governmental policy: there is no need to invent grounds of criticism such as those urged against the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for his harmless order. It must be remembered, too, that Great Britain, Japan, and Russia share with the United States responsibility in this matter. Every form of wasteful slaughter must cease.

FIRE PROTECTION FOR OUR FORESTS

FIRES in our forests occur with such frequency, that the notices of them in the public press attract but little attention. Only those who have been within measurable distance of a forest fire can realize the terrific nature of such a calamity; and city dwellers as a rule fail together to appreciate the magnitude of these conflagrations and the enormous money loss they entail. In *American Forestry* some details are presented concerning the fires of the past season together with valuable suggestions by Forester Henry S. Graves, of the United States Department of Agriculture, as to the measures to be

taken if the waste of forest resources through fire is to be promptly and effectively checked.

How the fires of last August were fought, is related by Assistant District Forester F. A. Silcox. District One of the Forest Service, to which Mr. Silcox is attached, has its headquarters at Missoula, Montana, and includes all the national forests in the panhandle of Idaho, and in Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, and Michigan, aggregating 29,918,043 acres. Over a part of this vast area travel is fairly easy, owing to the small amount of undergrowth; but in Northwestern Montana and Northern

Idaho, owing to the underbrush and wind-fallen timber, travel with a horse without trails is a physical impossibility, and by foot with a pack on one's back, a most arduous and tedious task. Fire control in such a territory as this is a most serious and difficult problem. Fires, to be controlled, must be discovered when small, and when discovered it must be possible to get at them. Many of the large mountain fires are 15 to 100 miles from railroads; there are no trails; and when trails have to be cut five miles a day is a high average for trail work. Each national forest is a unit of 1,000,000 or more acres, representing a tract of land about 75 miles long by 40 to 50 miles in width, or 1800 to 3500 square miles. An adequate patrol force should contain at least one man to every 50,000 or 60,000 acres in the heavily timbered forest and one to every 30,000 acres in the lightly timbered ones. To patrol, good lookout points on the prominent peaks are selected, and trails along open ridges are used wherever possible. Just as in a city, engines, men, and horses are maintained to fight fires, so in our forests there must be men, tools and pack-trains immediately available when a fire is discovered.

Owing to the absence of spring rains, there were serious fires burning by the fifteenth of July in the present year on nearly every forest west of the continental divide. By the middle of July over 3000 extra laborers were employed on the fire lines in Northwestern Montana and Northern Idaho. To condense Mr. Silcox's interesting narrative:

By the middle of August over 3000 small fires had been put out and over 80 large ones brought under control. On the afternoon of August 20 a hurricane, which continued for 24 hours, fanned every fire in its path into uncontrollable fury. The roar of them was heard for miles, and was likened by some of the rangers to the noise of a thousand freight trains. At some points fires leaped rivers a quarter mile wide. Within 48 hours on August 20 and 21 a strip of country along the Bitterroot Mountains 100 miles long by 20 to 35 miles wide was burned over; 74 temporary laborers were killed and as many more injured.

Answering the question "Is fire protection for our forests worth while?" Mr. Silcox gives the following figures:

The estimate of valuable timber in the present district of periodical fires in the national forests of Northern Idaho and Northwestern Montana is about 80 billion feet, representing a money value of some \$200,000,000. The recent fires covered



BACK-FIRING IN THE BITTERROOT MOUNTAINS

two watersheds where sales had actually been made aggregating in stumpage value \$850,000. This timber has all been killed by fire, representing a loss to the nation of over \$600,000.

Forester Graves points out that the forest protective force is altogether inadequate, and that the first thing required is a rapid extension of the system of trails, fire lines, and telephone lines. A fundamental principle in fire protection is that there must be an organization to prevent the starting of fires and not merely one to put them out. The essential things to make the location and control of fires in the national forests possible are summarized as follows:

(1) A comprehensive system of ridge and stream trails which extend over the entire forest. These trails average in cost from \$60.00 to \$100.00 per mile, with an 18-inch tread and 8-foot clearing. Each forest should eventually have from 200 to 400 miles of trail.

(2) A system of well-selected lookout points and ridge trails, so coordinated as to give primary control of all districts for locating fires.

(3) A coordinated system of telephone lines extending up the main streams and tapping by tributary lines the lookout points.

(4) The purchase and maintenance of pack horses fully equipped with pack saddles. These

horses can be used for building trails and, when the emergency arises, put on duty packing fire supplies.

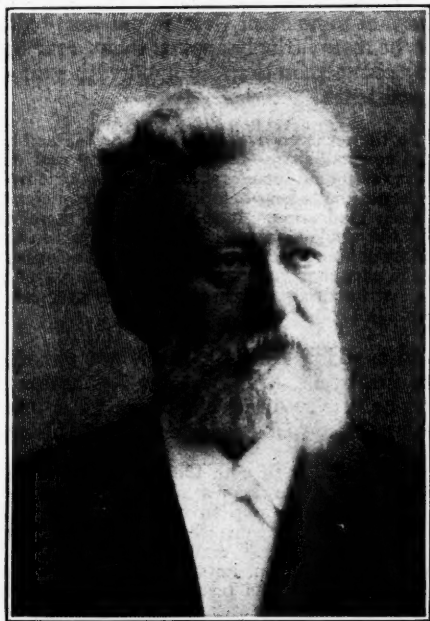
(5) The location of caches of tools throughout the forest at strategic points. These tools should consist of mattocks or grub-hoes, saws, axes, and shovels, enough to equip ten men from each cache.

(6) A patrol on heavily timbered areas of at least one man to 30,000 acres, and in the more open regions of one man to 50,000 or 60,000 acres.

The question will be raised as to whether it is possible to protect these areas from fires and whether or not it is worth while. Appreciating even the full significance of the catastrophe of this year, there is not the slightest doubt but that with an adequate trail, look-out, and telephone system, and a sufficient equipment of tools, the fires can be controlled. The fundamental factors in the whole situation are telephone communication, trail transportation, and man patrol.

As Forester Graves very properly insists, the main burden of protecting forests from fire must be borne by the public. The purpose of forestry is to secure certain benefits to the community and to the country as a whole. It is therefore entirely proper that the principal cost of protecting our forests should fall upon those who are benefited.

RUDOLPH EUCKEN AND HIS DOCTRINE



PROF. RUDOLPH EUCKEN, OF GERMANY

IN the English-speaking world the name of

Prof. Rudolph Eucken is so little known that when, two years ago, he was awarded the Nobel prize for literature, the vast majority of English and Americans had never heard of his existence. In the *International Journal of Ethics*, Mr. S. H. Mellone tells us some interesting facts about this idealist philosopher. In the first place, we are informed that Dr. Eucken is a professor at Jena University, and that between 1879 and 1908 he wrote a great number of philosophical works. Mr. Mellone then summarizes Eucken's general doctrine, remarking that "We find in him the best spirit of Fichte revived with a wider and fuller conception of what is involved in the highest life of humanity and its relations to nature."

Eucken's books are the most widely current philosophical writings of the time. (a) The only reality which can be grasped by the human mind must have the characteristics always found in our own conscious life: growth from within—spontaneous activity, leading to ever-expanding development. Man is creative, endowed by nature with the capacity of bringing forth, in continuous power of production, new forms of mental life. This alone gives the possibility of amelioration in human beings, the life of the individual undergoing per-

petual renewal. (b) The fact that man is capable of rising above himself, of comparing himself with others, and of passing judgment on his own character, proves that he shares in a life which is not finite and individual, but infinite and universal. Hence men feel constrained to search for and realize truth in thinking—the source of all science and philosophy: they feel constrained to realize goodness in character and social conduct, and to seek for and delight in beauty in nature and in human life. (c) Man, therefore, while in part a continuation and portion of visible nature, at the same time manifests powers and purposes which point to forms of reality altogether different from visible and tangible things. As a spiritual being he is related to an unseen order, demanding his intelligent coöperation. The true home of his ideals is in the unseen

world, where is the ground of all being and the ever-active source of spiritual life. In all high purposes man is attaching himself to the deepest reality and meaning of the world. (d) To be in a state of spiritual health a man must look on and up to purposes beyond the private individual self; to these purposes the center of gravity of existence must be transferred. Then first begins the formation of a new and higher kind of inner life, the true spiritual life, bringing man into touch with the unseen. (e) Man, as creative, is summoned to act and decide for himself; he has to coöperate with the movement of the universe, and not merely arrange it in his thoughts. Where problems of the inner life are concerned truth is reached more by the vital energies welling up when the soul is concentrated on good purposes in life.

THE CENTENNIAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN

THE centennial celebration of one of the most important universities of the world, and also one of the youngest, is an event singularly noteworthy and interesting. It recalls the early history of that great seat of learning, "founded at a time of cruel stress to counteract by its spiritual activities the misfortunes that, in the great Napoleonic wars, engulfed Prussia; evokes a roll of illustrious names that have been connected with it; reminds us of the significance of its influence, in broadening culture, not upon Germany alone, but upon mankind at large."

Dr. Wilhelm Paszkowski, himself a professor at the University, contributes an article—accompanied by numerous portraits of de-

parted celebrities connected with the institution—to the Leipzig *Illustrirte Zeitung*, which outlines its history, its aims, and speaks of some of the famous men that have shed such luster upon it.

If the German universities are more intimately associated with the national and political life of the people than the universities in any other country, he reminds us, if in time of national adversity they have been the faithful guardians not alone of science but of political hopes and ideals, it can justly be said that to no other German university may this be more fittingly applied than to the one now commemorating the hundredth year of its existence.

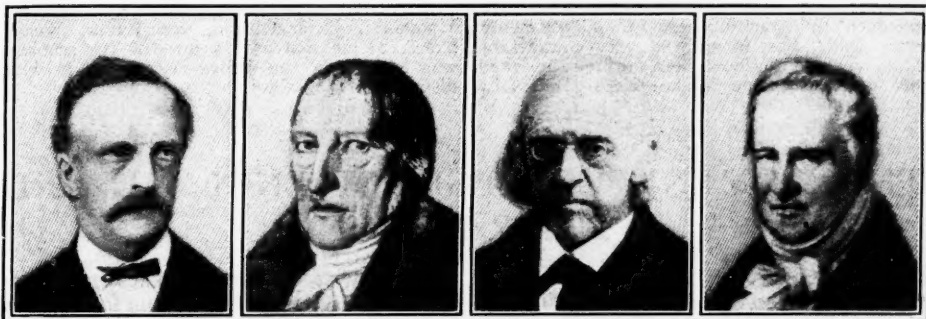
To the renaissance of the Fatherland it contributed no small share—the ideas of unity and empire were spread broadcast among the people from its lecture halls long before there was any chance of their realization. It is but natural, therefore, that the whole German nation should join in this celebration and be animated by the consciousness of the part the University of Berlin has played in the last hundred years in the spiritual progress of mankind.

In enjoying the fruits one is apt to forget the first seeds. And yet the foundation of this university forms one of the most interesting and remarkable incidents in all history.

It is touching to note the sorely tried King's joyous confidence in his oft-repeated words—which gave the stamp to the university—"The State must replace by spiritual forces what it has lost in material ones." And what had the country lost! Its reputation, its standing gained by untold effort, gone; its possessions diminished by half; Berlin besieged; everywhere nothing but mute despair. The nine universities that Prussia, with a population of about ten millions, had in 1802



THE BROTHERS WILHELM AND JACOB GRIMM
(Who graduated from the University of Berlin early in its history)



HELMHOLTZ (1821-1894)

HEGEL (1770-1831)

MOMMSEN (1817-1900)

HUMBOLDT (1769-1859)

SOME CELEBRATED GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN

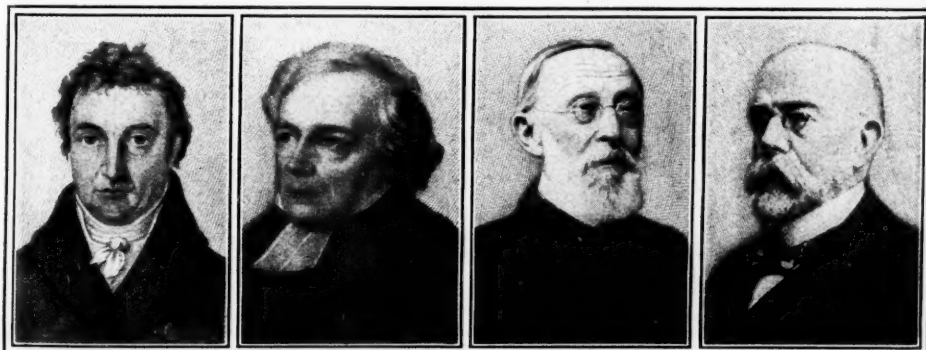
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were in part sinking into ruin. Some of their professors humbled themselves before Napoleon; many became his panegyrists; only a few, like the noble Schleiermacher and the high-souled Fichte, held out and hoped for better times. It was in this period of utter political depression that the idea of founding a higher seat of learning in Berlin, which had now and again cropped up at the close of the 18th century, took firmer shape, and was advocated, first, by Cabinet Councillor Boehme. "By founding a university," he observed, "Berlin may become the center of German culture, the metropolis of northern, perhaps of all Germany." Who could divine that sixty-three years later that prophecy would be fulfilled! As early as 1807 Boehme was commissioned to take the first steps toward the realization of the project. But as long as Berlin was besieged by the French there could be no question of carrying out the plan in earnest. Other difficulties, too, arose; Stein, who had come into power, fearing the temptations of a great city for the student body. A work by Schleiermacher upon the true mission of universities gave a new impetus, while Fichte—who, under Napoleon's very eyes had in the winter of 1807-08 held his memorable "Reden an die Deutsche Nation" (Address to the German Nation)—and others had independently started courses of lectures. "This is the great moment," Fichte declared, "to restore the nation intellectually and morally; we should not

look for anything from outside; in ourselves and our actions should we sow the seed of the coming, hopeful time." Finally, on December 3rd, 1808, the French evacuated Berlin; plans were completed for the organization of the university, and the first announcement of lectures appeared Sept. 18th, 1810. A list of the original instructors exhibits men of the highest eminence: Schleiermacher, Savigny, Hufeland, Graefe, Fichte, etc.

The *ordentliche* professors (full professors) assembled for the first time on October 10th, 1810, in the aula of the university—the royal palace of Prince Henry, brother of Frederick the Great, having been assigned to the use of the foundation. It was now the part of the new institution to demonstrate its right to existence. How it has done this the history of a hundred years has brilliantly shown.

Equipped with a fund of about 160,000 marks at the outset, its funds now reach over 4,000,000 marks; its student-roll, which counted 256 the first semester, now leads the universities of the world with 14,000 students and hearers. With this rapid outward development the inner growth of the institution and its importance as a spiritual



FICHTE (1762-1814)

SCHLEIERMACHER (1768-1834)

VIRCHOW (1821-1902)

KOCH (1843-1910)

influence keep pace. The principle of its royal founder: "to attract and retain the ablest men in every field," has, in spite of very considerable difficulties and sacrifices, been faithfully followed, and thus the names alone—Koch, Helmholtz,

Virchow, du Bois Raymond, Hegel, Curtius, Mommsen, Jacob Grimm, von Ranke, Weierstrass, to mention only a few—of the scholars who labored in the University stamp it with distinction.

THE WOMEN'S COLLEGES OF ENGLAND AND THEIR LESSON

FORTY-ONE years ago Girton College, the oldest of the women's colleges in connection with the English universities, began its career of usefulness with six students. Today, with a score of colleges similarly affiliated with universities in Great Britain and Ireland, the supporters of the higher education for women, after overcoming much hostility, obloquy, and ridicule, and fighting every inch of the ground against vested interests, feel that they can claim a well-won victory. Mr. H. Reinherz writes in the *Englishwoman*:

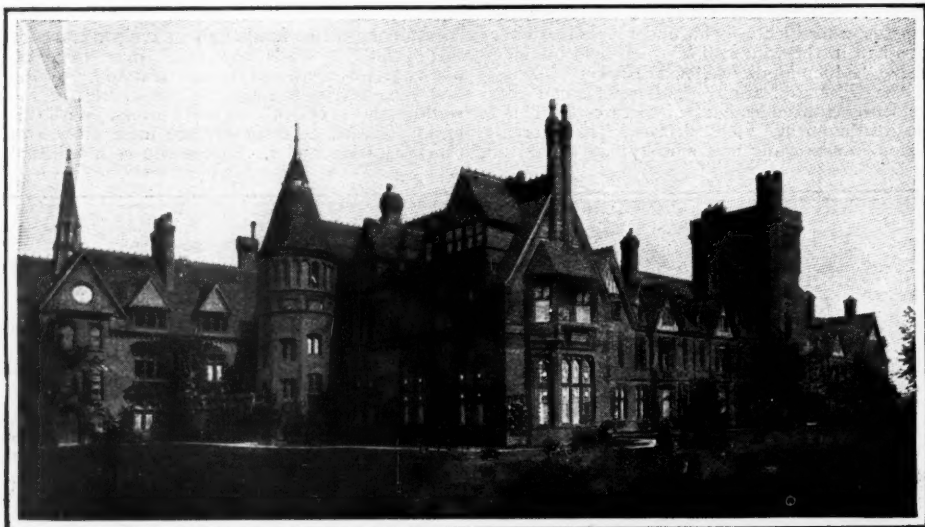
The higher education of women is established on foundations secure beyond the possibility of attack. With the exception of Oxford and Cambridge, the universities throughout the country have opened every door; and even in the two ancient strongholds it is only the privileges that give access to the prizes and emoluments of the university which are still protected from feminine intrusion. The path of learning, even the opportunities for research, are open free to all.

This writer, in estimating the work done by women's colleges, takes occasion to remark

that, as regards a boy's character, the university has often but to build on foundations firmly laid at school: in the case of girls there is frequently everything still to do; and it is on this ground that the women's colleges have done and are doing their best and most important work. He continues:

Newnham has produced its Senior Wrangler, Girton its Senior Classic, and the yearly record of honors is one of which no man's college would need to be ashamed. But if women's colleges had produced no scholar of distinction, if they had achieved no single instance of academic success, we should still maintain that they had rendered an indispensable service to the nation. For they represent the one existing organized effort to educate women as responsible human beings. It seems a modest attempt, an unambitious programme. Nevertheless, it is new in an era nineteen centuries old, and is still quite strange to the majority of civilized mankind.

Time was when the essence of a girl's learning consisted in her being useful or ornamental, or both. Boys were taught to work for success; the majority of girls were forced by



GIRTON COLLEGE AT CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND

circumstances and education merely to court it. Not so very long ago mankind argued quite seriously that all was fair in love and war. Man has long since ceased to live exclusively by war; but woman continued to be restricted to love, to a life of rivalry with her own sex. That she is thus severely handicapped, and that her education should afford her opportunities for development which the wider sphere of a man's activities brings him, seems to have occurred to no one except the founders of the women's colleges.

Certain people are wont to decry the games that have become a conspicuous feature of the modern education of girls; and the girl who prefers hockey to cookery is disparaged. But there are lessons in self-reliance, endurance, discipline, and public spirit that can be learned better on the hockey field than in the kitchen. And it is precisely because England sets great store by these qualities that, in this writer's opinion, she has led the van in the higher education of women, although he seems ignorant of the American women's colleges.

WHAT THE WELLMAN ATLANTIC ATTEMPT HAS TAUGHT US

WHILE for the general public the attempt made by Mr. Walter Wellman to cross the Atlantic in his dirigible, the *America*, represents simply another failure in the field of aviation, those conversant with aeronautics regard it as a valuable experiment—doubtless the first of many such—contributing in no small degree to the ultimate solution of the problem of ocean aerial navigation. In the current issue of *Cassier's* Mr. Henry Harrison Suplee comments upon the lessons to be learned from the Wellman expedition, which he enumerates as follows:

First, it has been demonstrated beyond doubt that a dirigible is capable of sustaining itself and its burden in the air for a period of more than three days, while traveling a distance of more than a thousand miles.

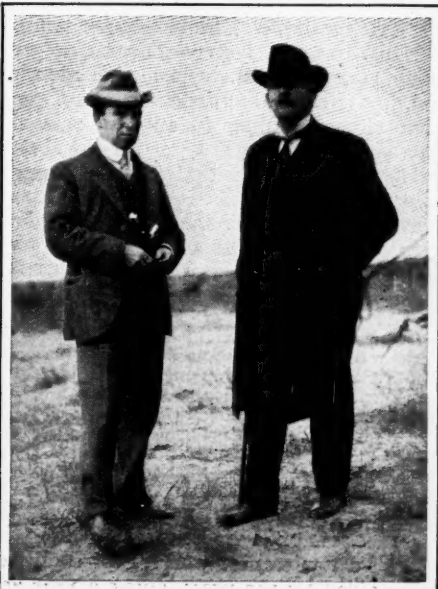
In the second place, the Wellman experiment has shown the undesirability of maintaining any contact, through a trailer or equilibrator, with the surface of the water, such an attachment acting both as a transmitter of wave shocks and as a retarding brake.

In the third place, the feeble influence of engines and propellers, as thus far applied, in comparison with the power of the wind acting upon the balloon, has demonstrated the necessity for greater engine power and propeller efficiency, if the term *dirigible* is to be considered to mean anything under conditions encountered in the Atlantic crossing.

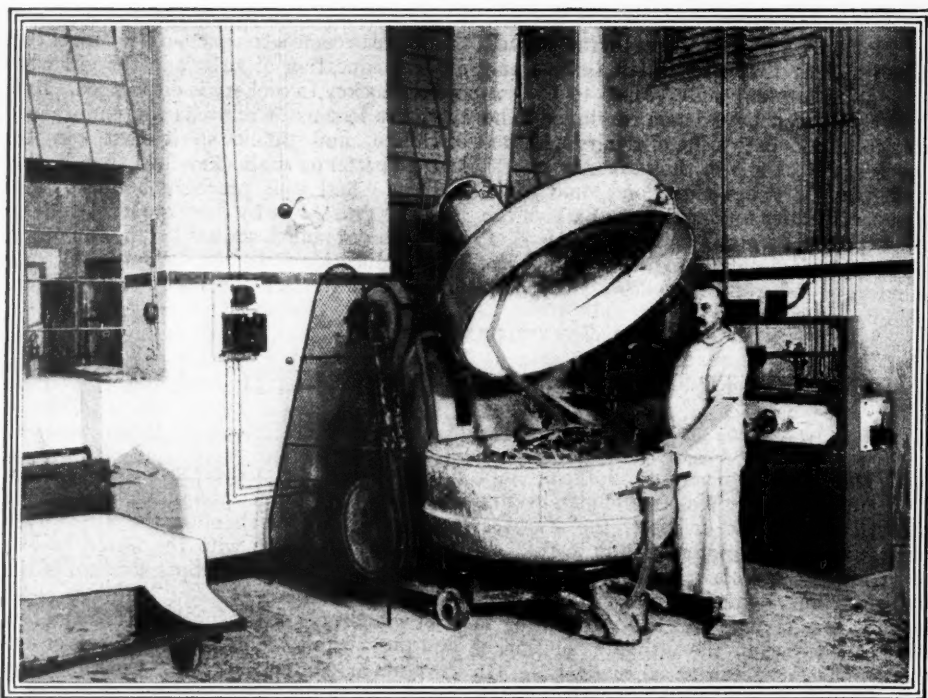
The period during which the *America* remained in the air was equivalent to about one-third of the total time required for the passage across the Atlantic; and this fact alone shows that considerable progress has been made in gas-bag construction. It appears, however, that there was so much leakage that it is doubtful whether the balloon could have remained in the air longer than another day. Further improvement in balloon fabrics is therefore called for.

The trailer or equilibrator failed altogether of its intended object; and probably it will be found desirable to abandon the attempt to maintain connection with the water, and to navigate entirely in the upper stratum of the atmosphere.

It will always be the function of the motors and propellers to contend with whatever air-currents may be encountered. Consequently, power must be provided for emergencies rather than for steady action, and for vigorous spurts of moderately brief duration. This is one lesson of the experiment.



MR. WALTER WELLMAN (AT THE RIGHT) AND HIS ENGINEER, MR. VANIMAN, AT ATLANTIC CITY



KNEADING MACHINE IN THE BUDAPEST MUNICIPAL BAKERY

A CITY THAT RUNS A BAKERY

IF THE example of Budapest, the Hungarian capital, is largely followed, a good many bakers will wake up some fine morning and, like Othello, find their occupation gone. That city, according to an article in the *Twentieth Century*, has settled its bread problem in a manner that is sure to appeal to other municipalities. It should be remembered, however, that the Budapest bakers were themselves to blame for the action taken by the city authorities. We read:

Thus the department of chemistry for the city of Budapest found at a trial baking that one pound of flour could be easily mixed with 200 per cent. of water and potato, without the lay consumer realizing the poor quality of the bread. . . . Hand in hand with the deterioration in food value of the bread was the steady increase in its price; while the dirty and unsanitary condition of many bakeries furnishing bread to the poorer sections of the city menaced the health of the people.

As the result of a vigorous campaign on the part of a few earnest workers for social reform, aided by the press, about a year ago there was established a municipal bakery in Budapest, which has proved an unqualified

success. Two trained investigators have recently visited the bakery; and one of them, Mr. Adolph Smith, in an account written for the London *Lancet*, thus describes the conditions he found:

Instead of half-naked men, toiling and sweating as they plunge their arms into the dough, here is magnificent kneading machinery. . . . Every employee each morning on entering the building has to go to a large room where he removes his clothing, which is placed in a locker. He then proceeds to the bath halls, which are fitted with hot and cold water, shower-baths, bath-tubs, and a plunge. After the bath the employee is supplied with pure white, clean clothing from the municipal bakery. The interior walls are painted a light tint, so that any dirt can be immediately seen; and they, like all other parts of the factory, are kept scrupulously clean. When baked, the bread is placed in specially constructed wagons for transportation to the city. The carts are filled with slides for bread trays, and the sides are canvas, to protect the bread from dust while allowing the air to pass through. Thus it will be seen that every care is taken that the bread shall be pure, clean, and nutritious.

As regards the cost of the undertaking, the city, in order that the bread might be as cheap as possible, did not seek a profit from

the bakery. The latter, it was decided, should be operated on the basis of (1) payment of running expenses; (2) payment of interest on the fund borrowed; and (3) the provision of a sinking fund wherewith to pay off the principal within fifty years. After all this had been done, it was found that the city could make and market a two-pound loaf at a cent

less than the prevailing price for the inferior article. After the plant has been paid for, it will be possible to reduce the price of bread considerably further. At the present time the output of the bakery is about 100,000 pounds daily; but steps have been taken to increase this to 800,000 pounds a day. Such competition ought to raise the standards.

HAS CHINA A NAVAL PROGRAM?

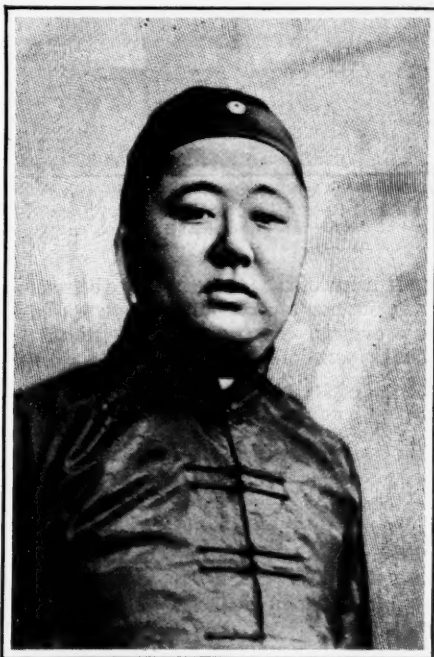
EARLY this year Prince Tsai-tao, uncle to the infant emperor of China and one of the younger brothers of the Prince Regent, visited this country for the purpose of studying the American army system. He is the commander of the Imperial Body Guards, and occupies a post similar to that of the chief of the general staff in other countries. Another Chinese personage came to America two months ago, this time to inquire into our naval administration. This personage was Prince Tsai-hsun, Prince Tsai-tao's immediate elder brother, and one of the commandants of the Chinese Navy. Prince Tsai-hsun's American tour was a sequel to the European tour which he undertook last year, and the result of his investigations is to form the basis upon which China will organize her navy. His visit to the United States has already resulted in the order for two cruisers which he has placed in this country.

The fact that Prince Tsai-hsun also stopped in Japan to study the Mikado's Navy, has elicited much interesting comment from Tokio journals on the naval program of China. Mr. Aoyagi, professor of Chinese literature and institutions in Count Okuma's Waseda University, declares, in the *Shin Koron*, a Tokyo monthly, that financial difficulties confronting China's attempt to organize a navy are apparently insurmountable. The real financial strength of the Peking Government is, in his opinion, something of a mystery. So far as is known to outsiders, the national exchequer is in the most impecunious state. It has been persistently rumored that the late Dowager Empress put aside an immense sum of money, but there is, he says, no knowing whether the rumor is true or not. Further we are told:

The immediate incentive for China's attempt to organize a navy was furnished by the unpleasant experience which her delegates had at the second peace conference at The Hague. On that occasion China, due to the fact that she had virtually no navy, was allowed no say on any matter relating to naval warfare, and the Chinese delegates, upon

returning home, strongly urged the Court to take immediate steps towards the establishment of a navy, so that she might not be slighted at the council of powers. At present China has no independent board or department for her naval affairs, although Prince Tsai-hsun is called Minister of the Navy.

The *Yorodzu*, an enterprising Tokyo journal, publishes two informing articles from the pen of its Peking correspondent, giving details of China's naval program. The Peking Court, we are told, has recently decided to provide 18,000,000 taels (a tael is equivalent to 64 cents) for the founding of a navy. Of this sum, 5,000,000 taels have already been raised by curtailing the expenses of the various



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PRINCE TSAI-HSUN

(Younger brother of the Chinese Regent who recently visited the United States for the purpose of studying the American navy system)



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PRINCE TSAI-TAO

(Uncle of the Chinese Emperor, who has been studying the military systems of the western world)

departments of the Government; the remaining 13,000,000 taels are to be contributed by the provincial Governments. As to further details we are informed:

Of the 18,000,000 taels, 1,500,000 taels will be expended for the establishment of naval harbors,

and the remaining 16,500,000 taels for the purchase of warships. Again, of the 1,500,000 taels provided for naval harbors, 500,000 taels have been appropriated for the current year, the remaining 1,000,000 taels being reserved for the next year. Besides the 18,000,000 taels, which the Chinese Government calls "extraordinary naval fund," 2,000,000 taels will be appropriated for "ordinary" naval expenses. It is the plan of the Peking Government to complete the organization of the navy in seven years, and an imperial edict has recently been issued defining the scope of the work to be executed in the first and second years. In the first year China expects (1) to organize a navy with whatever vessels she may possess at present, (2) to purchase several cruisers to be added to the Squadron of the North Sea and the Squadron of the South Sea, (3) to take steps towards the establishment of naval harbors, (4) to found naval schools in the four provinces of Kiangsu, Fukien, Chihli and Hupeh, and (5) to enlarge and improve the existing naval schools, docks and arsenals at Tientsin, Shanghai, Canton and Fukien. The programme for the second year includes the organization of torpedo flotillas, the completion of work on naval harbors, the inauguration of a naval department, the preparation of an independent budget for the navy, and the enlistment of naval soldiers in accordance with a universal system of conscription, such as is adopted for the army.

In these days when a battleship costs tens of millions of dollars, the paltry sum of 16,500,000 taels will not go a long way toward the establishment of an efficient navy, and it is safe to say that China's new navy, when organized, will mainly consist of the old warships which she possesses at present. It is, therefore, interesting to note the present naval strength of China as described by the *Yorodzu* correspondent. We are told that China has 12 warships and 16 torpedo-boats distributed among the four squadrons respectively called the "North Sea," the "South Sea," "Canton," and "Fukien." These are in a tolerably good condition and will be available in case of emergency. In addition to these are 3 warships which, with some little repair, can be put in commission, as well as 13 warships which can be utilized only for coast defense.



"POSTAL SAVINGS" IN AID OF AMERICAN ENTERPRISE

WITH OTHER NEWS OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

[This department, formerly "Finance and Business," will contain, as previously, comments on current financial events. In addition, it will furnish brief presentations of particularly important topics involving statistical research. This month, for instance, some of the most influential bankers have been asked to explain the meaning of "loans in excess of deposits." And figures have been collected from many sources to illustrate the astonishing non-participation of the American investor in the financing of American railroads.]

He Did Not Trust Banks

NEWSPAPER ITEM—"A masked man without the aid of a single accomplice stole between \$8,000 and \$10,000 this afternoon from the home of . . . , 91 years old, a wealthy farmer, living near Florence, N. J."

This old man had for years "refused to trust his money to banks." "I have got a safe strong enough to keep off robbers," he believed—until the robber came.

One cannot rest with extending neighborly sympathy at such a loss; it is so much more than a private affair. It is of the deepest public concern that a man should have been "in the habit of keeping as much as \$25,000 in gold in his safe"; and that, as was natural, his housekeeper and his relatives should have followed his lead and hoarded their money too, instead of depositing it in bank. Those funds were idle; yet the country needed them at work.

Everybody knows one or two such elderly folks who have never recovered from their original and unfavorable opinion of banking, formed during the "wild-cat" currency days before the Civil War.

But not everybody realizes what an appalling army of Americans are hoarders. There were actually 35,000,000 people above the age of ten in this country, according to recent figures of the Treasury Department at Washington, who had not availed themselves of any banking facilities whatever.

How the Post Office Banks Will Help

THERE is plenty of use here and now for all hoarded money. One must appreciate just what the uses are to perceive what troubles of the nation will be relieved by the operation of the United States Postal Savings Bank system.

The latest reports have it that the banks will be doing business in forty-eight different post offices of the second class by the first of the year; and that they will be in operation throughout the entire country within six months more.

Sixty thousand new savings banks, as against only seventeen hundred at present! A place to save money, at two per cent interest, and with absolute safety, in every community from Maine to California—as against the few hundred savings banks only that are found in the eight or nine States where banking law and conduct are of highest grade.

One must find more than ten average Americans—perhaps twice as many—to discover one depositor in a regular savings bank. On the 11th of last month, Comptroller Murray announced that the increase of savings deposits during the year ended June 30 was enormous—\$357,000,000, involving 300,000 additional deposits averaging \$445.22, which was \$24.97 more than the average of the year before.

Yet the entire savings in these banks—\$4,070,400,000—consist of only 9,142,709 different deposits. There may not be half that many depositors; most of the banks are in large cities, where many customers are prudent folk, preferring to split their money between several different institutions for safety. Then there are the actual hoarders. The story has been told of one. Consider the 35,000,000 more. Never mind how little capital they average; any amount multiplied by thirty-five million is an enormous sum.

This princely fortune, idle, is as dangerous as an army of able-bodied citizens who refuse to work. Farther on, these columns will show how sorely the suspicion of banks cripples those necessary instruments of civilization at times like the present.

Moreover, the multiplied distrust fetters investment institutions. The hoarded money,

had it been deposited in the building and loan associations that abound in manufacturing districts, would have built thousands of homes for working and salaried people. Or, if it had been deposited in the "Trustee" or mutual savings banks in New York, New Jersey, the New England States and a few farther west, it would have marketed many of the bonds that mean new pavements and general improvements for prosperous communities, or new engines and better cars and facilities generally for progressive railroads.

Directly, the community loses just so much basis for credit, and just so many improvements. Indirectly, it loses even more. The ignorance feeds on itself. It leaves the vast majority of the nation unpracticed in the art of direct personal investment.

Savings and Investment—The Hen and the Egg

HOW tremendous and variegated an influence, nationally and internationally, the new Postal Savings Bank will wield, one can hardly realize without a little exercise in practical economics.

Investment is to savings as the hen is to the egg—it is purely academic to argue which comes or came first.

For instance, you deposit in a Postal Savings Bank. After a while you have \$20 or a multiple thereof. You exchange your money for a \$20 or \$40 Government bond, paying $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest. You are attracted by the rate— $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent more than the bank itself pays and more than any other Government bond yields at present prices. Yet your security is equally absolute.

It is true that you could not have bought that bond unless you had first saved \$20. Yet you could not have saved \$20 unless some fellow-citizens had invested in stocks and bonds to build the railroad or the factory or other public or private organization for which, or by reason of which, you are able to work and earn money to be saved.

Then the United States Government itself would not enjoy the high credit which enables it to put all this machinery at your service—unless investors had been found to take up the three and one-half billion dollars of Civil War bonds and raise the Government's credit from a ten to a four per cent basis, only a generation back.

Indispensable to prosperity, therefore, is a savings institution that every citizen trusts—like a Government postal savings bank. Every great nation has one now except Ger-

many. There flourish "municipal" savings banks, which are even more paternalistic than a Government bank, and which take the place of one.

Equally indispensable is investment education and opportunity; understanding by the citizen of what to do with his money after he has it saved, and availability to him of stocks and bonds that represent industries; preferably the important manufactures of what he eats and wears, of building material and implements and tools; more especially the railroads that carry these things to him.

Railroad Stocks and Bonds Not Owned by the Public

THIS department has been collecting some figures to demonstrate how much investing, or how little, the American does directly for himself or herself.

If there is one security that is considered good enough for anybody's money, poor as well as rich, it is the railroad: the artery of all traffic, swarming with freight in good times and bad, equally busy though one branch of industry rise and another fall.

American railroad stocks and bonds are good investments. They have been for fifteen years. Yet, of the seventeen and a half billion dollars now "outstanding," only one dollar's worth out of four cannot be accounted for in the holdings of financial institutions, great estates, and of foreigners.

Where do the plain American people come in?

Nearly 30 per cent of the total is held abroad (this follows one of the most conservative of the accepted estimates).

Nearly 20 per cent more is owned by railroads themselves. (This \$3,500,000,000, as lately reported to the Inter-state Commerce Commission, represents duplication, as by one large company holding several small ones. It represents no personal investment at all.)

Half the \$17,500,000,000 disposed of already!

About 6 per cent is held by banks other than savings banks (the National Monetary Commission has just issued compilations bearing on this point).

About $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent was owned, as long ago as 1907, by insurance companies:

Life.....	\$668,262,896
Fire.....	113,702,893
Accident and Guarantee.....	15,756,249
	<hr/> \$797,722,038

Nearly 4 per cent was stored, even three

years past, in the boxes of savings banks in only six States—New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Maine (this \$614,648,723 amounted to a \$100 bond for every depositor—but he didn't own it himself).

Here is some 65 per cent accounted for—and not a single private investor yet.

What a Few Private Citizens Own

PERHAPS 10 per cent of the \$17,500,000,000 of stocks and bonds of American railroads can be ascribed to the holdings of certain private citizens and their estates, and the charities, hospitals, universities, museums and so forth which they have endowed.

But those private citizens represent nothing but themselves. They are in number only two or three hundred.

The Marshall Field, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Russell Sage and John S. Kennedy estates comprise nearly \$250,000,000 by themselves. They consist mostly of railroad securities. The Harkness estate is probably worth more than \$100,000,000. A great part of it is invested in railroads. The Jay Gould estate amounted to about \$80,000,000; the Pratt estate was nearly as large. Railroad securities were favorites in both cases.

John D. Rockefeller's gifts of \$160,000,000 to charity and education have consisted in large part of prime railroad bonds and stocks. Charitable institutions in Massachusetts alone own \$15,000,000 in railroad securities. Harvard University reports nearly \$7,000,000 in its endowment, and Yale almost half as much.

It is good practice for a number of lawyers, trust company officials, private secretaries and others, to manage these great estates and endowments. These few people learn a great deal about railroad affairs. The public at large, however, learns nothing.

Nor do the "ultimate consumers" get any voice in the conduct of the monopolies that affect them most. The only stockholders of the New Haven railroad down for more than 10,000 shares are the Pennsylvania and New York Central railroads, the American and Adams express companies, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Pratt estate. The estate of one old New York family, whose chief member lives in England, is the eighth largest owner of New Haven stock and the third largest of Delaware and Hudson.

Quite naturally these owners have a larger say in this, the only railroad in New England, than the many holders of ten or twenty

shares. They are not only the big owners but they are the only owners who "club together" and make their voice heard.

Adding, then, this 10 per cent of railroad stocks and bonds owned by a few hundred private individuals, to the 65 per cent of foreign and "institutional" holdings,—one accounts for the three-quarters of railroad stocks and bonds that the public does not own.

True, as many as 315,000 different names have appeared as stockholders of the great American roads. The Pennsylvania alone has had 58,000. Not enough of them, however, are the people most affected by the railroads. And there should be ten to twenty times as many.

Something Bankers Don't Know

"WHY are you lending your own money as well as other people's?" was the question put last month, by a representative of this department, to some of the most experienced and influential bankers in America. "Don't ask me," was a typical reply. "If I knew, I'd tell our own stockholders first."

Such frank admissions would seem more startling if it weren't such a well-known habit, with the city bankers of millions as well as the country bankers of thousands, to avoid theories as they would the devil. Working out obscure economics "isn't business."

Last month, however, the phenomenon had swollen too large to remain ignored. Some of the busiest, most hurried men in America were calculating probable answers to questions like these:

Why did nearly one-third of the four and a half billion dollars that the national banks had loaned, on September 1st, consist of their own money—the capital their stockholders had subscribed, and the surplus and profits said stockholders had become entitled to by the success of their businesses?

Or why, in the first week of November, should the New York City banks (national and State both, all in fact that report in the Clearing House statement) have loaned no less than \$38,899,200 more than all their deposits put together? Not since the second week of January, 1908, had the excess run as high; and the figures at that date are hardly a fair comparison anyhow, because then they included millions of the Clearing House "loan certificates" that are called forth only in time of panic.

One sign doesn't make a true financial prophecy. Yet everyone admits that an ex-

cess of loans over deposits, recurring or continuing abnormally, can have only one interpretation—strain on capital.

During the last half of this year, these columns have treated again and again of bank loans. Month by month it has been hoped that the expansion of credit would be controlled. For when merchants and manufacturers keep on withdrawing from banks more than they and the rest of the community can put in, one or two things must happen: the borrowing must ease up, or the community must pay in the form of a business depression.

Loan History

A BANK with a heavy surplus can afford to use some of it in the accommodation of its business customers. It is true that the "capital and surplus" item in the combined statement of all American banks has grown tremendously in the last five years.

Yet loans exceeded deposits by 6.26 per cent on September 1st, as against only 2.38 per cent even at the high money strain on the same date of 1906.

Again: the trust companies in New York, a State where one-fifth the entire banking resources in the nation are found, have been obliged since 1908 to keep larger cash reserves than formerly. Less of their deposits, therefore, are available for lending purposes.

Thus, adding the trust company statements to the bank statement, one finds that on November 5 of this year the situation was turned around: Deposits actually exceeded loans by nearly \$15,000,000.

Even here, however, the tremendous extent of recent borrowing is evident. Compare the shrinkage since the beginning of September, when deposits exceeded loans by no less than \$225,504,400.

So all the allowances one can grant do not provide a way of escape from the puzzle in the bank figures.

Here is the actual history of the unwelcome and unaccustomed excess of loans over deposits. It appeared for the first time this season on October 1st—\$14,200,000. Its increase to last month's record-breaking \$38,899,200 has been gradual with each week's statement.

In 1909 the excess did not appear until October 30; by December 31st it had risen to \$25,000,000. It relaxed in January, before the flood of money poured into the reserve cities as customarily. It cropped up again

on March 12; it towered by April 30 to \$27,000,000, but finally disappeared on July 23. That, incidentally, was about the low point in the stock market—which means that scores of millions of dollars were being released from loans on stocks and bonds and left free for other purposes.

Why should the item appear so much oftener in the past year than in the fifteen years preceding? Prior to 1909, one could find a loan excess reported only for a few months in 1905-06, and again in 1907; during the panic of 1903; during one or two weeks in the fall of 1902; and during the panic of 1893.

"Will it last?" To this question the bankers' answers were at last decided and unanimous—and negative. There is now a sucking of money from the financial centers by the prosperous farmers who have their heavy oat, hay and corn crops to care for; and this will disappear after "the turn of the year," so it is announced. So it is hoped, certainly.

Foreign Trade Unbalanced

TO hold up our heads among the nations, we must send valuable things abroad to the tune of more than forty million dollars a month, over and above the things we import. This is the "visible" balance of trade. It has set in favor of America every year but one since 1873.

During twenty years past, it has averaged \$476,169,000 (this is not quite as much as the lowest estimate of our "invisible" debts—the interest and dividends, the freights on foreign steamships, the expenses of American tourists abroad, and so on).

Yet, during the first nine months of 1910 it actually averaged but little more than five million dollars a month!

Here are the imports and exports for the nine months ended with September of this year:

Total imports.....	\$1,172,387,363
Total domestic exports.....	\$1,193,321,512
Foreign merchandise exported.....	29,592,896
Total exports.....	\$1,222,914,408

The October balance was a big one—\$84,000,000 in favor of America. These are the latest figures, announced on the 15th of last month, just as this magazine went to press. The tide had turned. Yet only two months were left us in which to swell our credit by \$365,000,000—or else deepen our debt to Europe.

SOME OF THE BOOKS OF 1910

A SUMMARY of the tendencies in book publishing at any one season of any particular year must necessarily be limited. It does, however, generally reflect certain book-publishing and book-reading tendencies which are more or less indicative of a permanent trend. It has been the custom of this REVIEW to give in its December number brief informational notes about the most representative and important serious books of the season. In the informational paragraphs that follow there will be noted an increasing tendency among the longer established publishing houses to increase the number of titles of works of biography and reminiscences and those devoted to travel and description. One of the most successful booksellers of New York recently remarked that the increasing interest in books of biography and memoirs is one of the striking signs of the times in the reading world.

The year just about closing has been marked by the publication of an unusually large number of noteworthy historical, biographical, and descriptive works of the nature referred to above. In our January number we had something to say about Lieutenant Shackleton's book, "The Heart of the Antarctic." This had been brought out some weeks before, but it reached the public and the reviewers in the early days of 1910. Then came Dr. Sven Hedin's "Trans-Himalaya," Mr. A. Radclyffe Dugmore's "Camera Adventures in the African Wilds," Commander Peary's "North Pole," and Mr. Roosevelt's "African Game Trails." Among the notable biographies and volumes of memoirs and reminiscences which appeared during the year and were duly noted in these pages, were: "The Journals of Ralph Waldo Emerson," the lives of Richard Brinsley Sheridan and Edward Bulwer, the "Recollections" of George Cary Eggleston, and the regular standard biographies of Senator Orville H. Platt and Dr. Daniel Coit Gilman, the "Life and Letters" of Josiah Dwight Whitney, a new biography of Karl Marx, the "Intimate Life" of Alexander Hamilton, a biographical study of John Brown, a literary and biographical study of Molière, and "A Sailor's Log," by Admiral "Bob" Evans. Still another

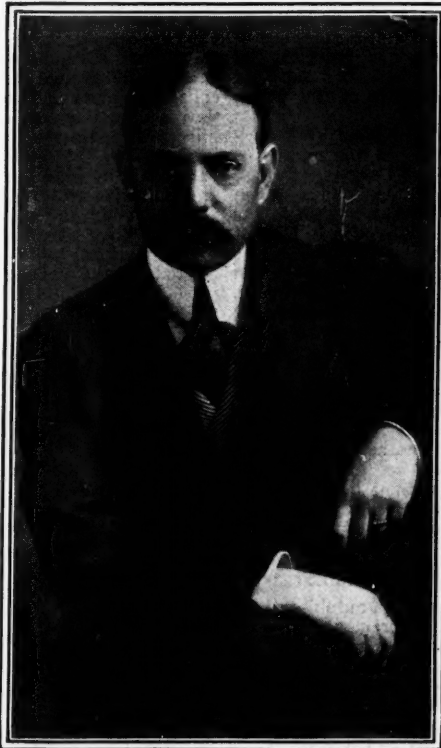
notable biography, which we noticed in these pages, was published in Spain and translated into English, the reminiscences of Captain-General Weyler. This month we mention an unusual number of important works of this character. It is indeed an unusual season that sees the publication of so many and such important books about people as the memoirs of Modjeska, of Rosa Bonheur, of Alexander H. Stephens, of Jane Addams, and of

Elihu Vedder, as well as the scholarly and entertainingly written biographies of the late Leopold II., King of the Belgians, of Cecil Rhodes, of Edmund Clarence Stedman, of Grover Cleveland, of Thomas Edison, of Goldwin Smith, of "Fiona Macleod," and of "Lewis Carroll," and the "authorized" biography of Count Tolstoy.

The publication of several notable histories was continued during the year. These included the third volume of Dr. Jusserand's "Literary History of the English People," the seventh volume of John B. McMaster's "History of the People of the United States," and several volumes of that monumental work, "The Documentary History of American Industrial Society." Public announcement was also made of the publication of the eleventh edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, which was first issued in 1768. Among works of general reference we had several volumes of the "Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia" and the "Catholic Encyclopedia," and

the last volume of Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians." Interpretive historical studies were represented by Dr. Van Dyke's "Spirit of America" and Dr. Andrew D. White's "Seven Great Statesmen." Prof. Percival Lowell's study of the "Evolution of Worlds," Hudson Maxim's "Science of Poetry," and the first volume of Prof. Hugo de Vries' monumental work "The Mutation Theory" marked the progress of scientific research.

During the year just about to close we recorded the deaths of some of the choicest spirits of modern letters both in this country and abroad. There were names of men and women who were world personalities as well as writers. These losses of the year include "Mark Twain," Björnsterne Björn-



THE LATE WILLIAM VAUGHN MOODY
(One of the most promising of the younger American poets, who died on October 17)

son, William James, Julia Ward Howe, William Vaughn Moody, Goldwin Smith, and "O. Henry," besides others of less celebrity. *The Dial*, in many ways our most eminent and judicial literary periodical, in commenting on the fact that Mrs. Howe and Mr. Moody died on the same day (October 17), observes:

"They were just half a century apart, for the one was in her ninety-second year, and the other in his forty-second only. The one died after a life of the ripest achievement; the other was cruelly cut off, an 'inheritor of unfulfilled renown,' not indeed before his genius had been amply declared, but before he had accomplished more than a small part of what the world expected of him. The two lives offer tempting contrasts: woman and man, age and youth, East and West, past and present, . . . These two notable figures in our literature, one of them almost the sole remaining figure from the swiftly receding old century, the other the most important figure in our literature of the young new century."

The decennial election to the New York University "Hall of Fame," held in the middle of October, was a literary event of importance. The result was the choice of eleven new names, seven of which were of authors. We give them in the order of the number of votes received: Harriet Beecher Stowe, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Edgar Allan Poe, James Fenimore Cooper, William Cullen Bryant, George Bancroft and John Lothrop Motley.

While the American reading public in the year 1910 is not, apparently, very much interested in poetry or in collections of verse, the publishers seem to find it advisable—and presumably to a certain extent profitable—to bring out a number of works devoted to poetry and the poetic principle, as well as some collections of verse and some dramas in poetic form. On another page we note the more important of these.

The advance guard of Christmas books for little people is very attractive this year. We devote several pages this month to telling about the best of these "juveniles."

MEMOIRS, BIOGRAPHY, AND RECOLLECTIONS

In the broad field of biography, autobiography, and reminiscence, this year's increment to the existing stock of printed books is considerable. To instance only a few of the more noteworthy publications of this class during 1910, the journals of Ralph Waldo Emerson, the biographies of John Brown, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, and Prof. Josiah D. Whitney, the "Recollections" of George Cary Eggleston, and Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton's "Intimate Life of Alexander Hamilton" have been noticed in earlier numbers of this REVIEW. During the past month ten or twelve important biographical works have come from the press and the year's record is not yet complete. Among these latest accessions "The Life and Letters of Edmund Clarence Stedman,"¹ by his niece, Laura Stedman, is a distinct and valuable contribution to the literary history of the past fifty years. Not only was Mr. Stedman himself a poet of distinction, but his acquaintance with the American writers of his time was of wide range and in many instances was of long duration. His "Life and Letters," therefore, has a peculiar interest in view of the fact that at the time of his death, two years ago, he was almost the sole survivor of a group of writers who had virtually dominated American letters for

more than a generation. Having a place in that group,—and so secure a place as Stedman had,—his correspondence with fellow writers could not fail to be interesting. This is not to say that the whole interest of the two volumes lies in the letters to and from others; for Stedman's personality was in itself interesting and the account of his career as war correspondent, struggling writer, and Wall Street stock broker yields material for half a dozen novels. The "Life," even without the "Letters," would have made a fascinating story, but with them we have a book of genuine and permanent value, without which the recorded history of American literature, as respects the nineteenth century, would have been incomplete.

A career without a parallel was that of the late Goldwin Smith. An English scholar and publicist transferred at middle life from Oxford's classic halls to the strange environment of an American college very new and very crude in its newness, he saw as clearly as any of his colleagues the possibilities of the situation and joined with enthusiasm in the efforts that built up at Ithaca on the foundation laid by Ezra Cornell and Andrew D. White an institution truly deserving to be called a university. Goldwin Smith was anything but insular in his thinking, as was clearly shown by his writings on international topics, and is still further demonstrated by the volume of "Reminiscences"² just published. In the later years of his life he was a resident of Canada and wrote with much force on Canadian public affairs,—not always with the approbation of the Canadians themselves. His recollections of an English boyhood in the '20's and '30's of the past century, his association at Oxford with great names in English letters and statesmanship, and his later adventurings in America,—all related in an easy, charming style,—make an unusually fascinating and instructive personal narrative.

The late Richard Watson Gilder's posthumous volume, entitled "Grover Cleveland: A Record of Friendship,"³ was written with the modest purpose of adding a few intimate touches to the portrait of Mr. Cleveland and with the hope that these touches would help toward the rounding-out of that portrait. None of Mr. Cleveland's friends could have written more authoritatively of the last twenty-five years of his life than has Mr. Gilder. For much of that time the two men were in daily companionship, and during both of Mr. Cleveland's administrations they were in constant correspondence. The picture of Mr. Cleveland's personality that is here presented is the more welcome because there is little attempt to treat systematically or exhaustively of the subject's public career. The book is strictly a story of personal friendship, and the fact that its subject twice served as President of the United States seems to have influenced the author very slightly, if at all, in his manner of telling the story. Nevertheless, among the sidelights which are thrown on various phases of Mr. Cleveland's statesmanship there are not a few suggestive revelations of his attitude toward public men and affairs. The book is based upon articles published last year in the *Century Magazine*, and the letters of Mr. Cleveland are published with the permission of the executors of the estate.

¹ *Life and Letters of Goldwin Smith*. Edited by Arnold Haultain. Macmillan. 480 pp., ill.

² *Life and Letters of Edmund Clarence Stedman*. By Laura Stedman. Moffat, Yard & Co. 2 vols., ill. \$7.50.

³ *Grover Cleveland: A Record of Friendship*. By Richard Watson Gilder. Century. 270 pp., ill. \$1.80.



MR. AND MRS. CLEVELAND AND COMMODORE BENEDICT ON THE STEAM-YACHT "ONEIDA"

(From "Grover Cleveland: a Record of Friendship," by Richard Watson Gilder)

The Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, Alexander H. Stephens, who died many years ago, left a diary kept by himself while a prisoner at Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, after the surrender of Lee in 1865. This document, edited by Myrta Lockett Avery and prefaced by a biographical study of Stephens, has just been published.¹ It is really more than a record of prison life, since it contains many recollections and reflections concerning public men with whom Stephens had been in contact both before and during the Civil War. Mr. Stephens gives with especial fullness his views of Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln and their administrations. He discusses points of policy on which he differed with Davis and frankly states what he believes to have been the cause of the collapse of the Confederacy. Even more interesting are his comments on the personality of Lincoln, with whom he had been intimately associated while member of Congress in the '40's. In some respects Mr. Stephens occupied a wholly different position from that held by his colleagues in the Confederate government, and this revelation of his political beliefs, made with no thought of publication, not only has great historical importance but discloses a most interesting personality.

"Twenty Years at Hull House"² is the title of

¹ *Recollections of Alexander H. Stephens*. Edited by Myrta Lockett Avery. Doubleday, Page & Co. 572 pp., por. \$2.50.

² *Twenty Years at Hull House*. By Jane Addams. Macmillan. 480 pp., ill. \$2.50.

the autobiography of Miss Jane Addams which has just come from the Macmillan press. We hesitate to characterize this book as an autobiography, for it was the author's evident purpose to describe the growth of an institution rather than to relate the incidents of her own life. And yet the career of Miss Addams and the history of Hull House are inseparable; one cannot be understood without some comprehension of the other. Surveying the field of social endeavor now occupied by Hull House in Chicago, it is difficult to realize that so much could have been achieved in the space of twenty years. Not only is the social settlement "plant" of Hull House the greatest of its kind in the world, but the position of leadership in social reform taken many years ago by its founder has been steadily maintained, and there is now probably no institution in America of its class which has as equal influence in the community at large. The story of the beginnings of this remarkable undertaking, the problems that were faced and conquered in the early days, the unsuspected resources that were developed among the crowded city population of foreign birth, and the efforts continuously made for the betterment of labor legislation in the State of Illinois, are all set forth with simplicity and directness. On the whole, it is a wonderful record of accomplishment, full of suggestion to social reformers the world over.

Unconventionality in autobiography could hardly go farther than it has in "The Digressions of

V."¹ By this curious title Elihu Vedder, the artist, wishes his book of recollections of sixty years to be known to the reading public. "V" frankly declares that the book was written for his own fun and that of his friends, and in truth it contains few serious paragraphs. Yet the author's career of ups and downs in the artistic life and his many noteworthy friendships with men of his own and other professions are in themselves full of interest, and the value is not wholly lost in the manner of the telling. Mr. Vedder's own sketches and paintings have been lavishly used in the illustration of his book, which is an admirable specimen of the printer's art.

A good many magazine articles and a few books have been written about Thomas A. Edison, but the first complete, authentic, and authorized record of Mr. Edison's life and inventions² has just been completed by Frank Lewis Dyer, general counsel of the Edison Laboratory, and Thomas C.

Martin, ex-president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. In the two-volume biography now published with Mr. Edison's consent we find the work of this great inventor up to the present time as fully described as is possible within the necessary space limitations. Edison's personality has always appealed to the popular imagination in a distinctive way. He has been known for many years as "the American wizard," and so great has been the faith of his countrymen in his marvelous inventive genius that doubtless more has been expected of him than could reasonably be demanded of human intelligence. But the story of his actual achievements is sufficiently wonderful, and among these achievements must be reckoned many things which within the past twenty years have become commonplaces in this country,—for example, the electric light, the phonograph, and various other applications of electricity. The second volume of this work gives an insight into Edison's methods, the organization of his laboratory, and the application of commercial system in his work. It is important that the work of the greatest American inventor should be summarized thus carefully during his lifetime, while the facts are obtainable and verification possible.

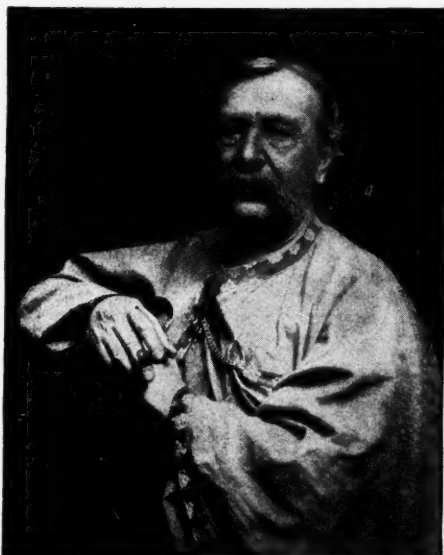
¹ The Digressions of V. By Elihu Vedder. Houghton Mifflin Company. 521 pp., ill. \$6.

² Edison: His Life and Inventions. By Frank L. Dyer and Thomas C. Martin. Harpers. 2 vols., 989 pp., ill. \$4.



MISS JANE ADDAMS, AUTHOR OF "TWENTY YEARS AT HULL HOUSE".

(From *The American Magazine*, in which portions of the book have recently appeared)



ELIHU VEDDER, WHOSE REMINISCENCES, ENTITLED "THE DIGRESSIONS OF V," HAVE JUST BEEN PUBLISHED

In the series of "Biographies of Leading Americans," a volume devoted to "Leading American Men of Science"¹ has just appeared. This volume, edited by President Jordan, of Stanford University, deals with the careers of seventeen men, from Count Rumford, of the eighteenth century, to Dr. William K. Brooks, of Johns Hopkins University, who died only two years ago at the age of sixty. The lay reader will note in passing that the lives of the earlier scientists are better known to the public than are those of more recent time. Several of them, like Louis Agassiz, had careers more or less picturesque in detail, but in the case of the majority, as Dr. Jordan remarks, the lives of these men were uneventful. Many of them were great teachers as well as skilled investigators. There were not many geniuses among them. The late Dr. Henry A. Rowland, of Johns Hopkins, whose career is described by President Remsen, was popularly accredited to that class.

Americans will always remember Mme. Modjeska with an affectionate regard for her personality as well as an admiration for her art. Somehow the warm-hearted, impulsive Polish actress seemed to belong to the national history of the country in which she achieved so many of her artistic triumphs. We have had occasion from time to time in these

¹ Leading American Men of Science, Edited by David Starr Jordan. Holt, 471 pp., ill. \$1.75.

pages to refer to the American career of Mme. Modjeska and to the interesting farm experiment which she and her husband conducted in California during the later years of her life. Helena Modjeska belonged indisputably in the highest rank of dramatic artists of the past half-century. Her career in Europe and America was varied, and her experiences and reminiscences as given in her "Memories and Impressions,"² which have just appeared in book form, recall the names of most of the interesting personalities of the European and American stage for fifty years back. Modjeska was an ardent patriot, and her unquenchable love for her native Poland shines out from every page of her reminiscences. She has divided her life story—which was finished just before her death last year—into three general parts: Childhood and Youth, Poland, and The New World. The early influences that surrounded her, the friends she made all over the world, the romance of her native Poland, the beauty of her California estate, her varied good and bad fortunes, her courage and her personal charm, all may be read in the book. The volume is very handsomely bound and copiously illustrated. The publishers have added to her own words the oration pronounced by Michael Tarasiewicz at the funeral services when her remains reached Cracow, Austrian Poland, in July last.

In the volume of "Reminiscences of Rosa Bonheur,"³ which has been edited by Theodore Stanton with many illustrations, a lively and colorful account is given of the career of that most interesting of women artists of the nineteenth century. The editor has wisely refrained from extensive comment

² Memories and Impressions of Helena Modjeska. Macmillan. 571 pp., ill. \$4.

³ Reminiscences of Rosa Bonheur. Edited by Theodore Stanton. Appletons. 413 pp., ill. \$3.

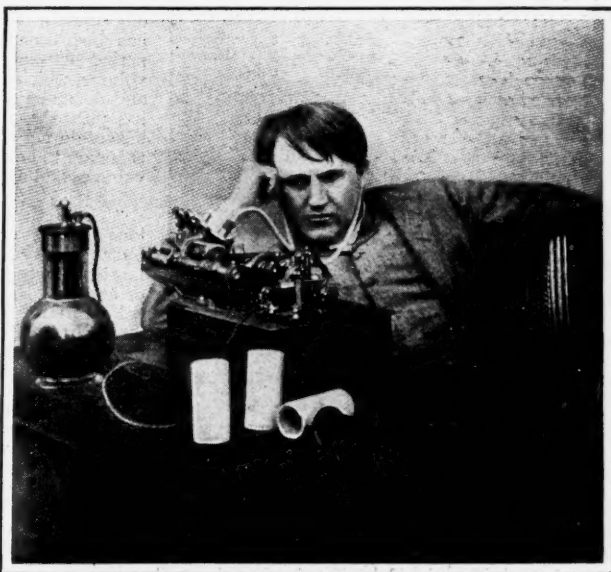


ILLUSTRATION FROM "EDISON: HIS LIFE AND INVENTIONS"

(This photograph of Mr. Edison was taken at the close of five days and nights of continued work in perfecting the early wax-cylinder type of phonograph, June 16, 1888)

or interpretation of his own. The rich supply of material offered by the artist's correspondence and her own writings is permitted to tell its own story. Letters, sayings, opinions, incidents, and other memorabilia are strung together skilfully, the whole making an excellent sympathetic picture of the artist. A number of her most famous paintings are reproduced with descriptive annotations. In fact, the volume bears out the editor's modest claim that every bit of available information concerning Rosa Bonheur has been drawn upon and used in some way in this vivid and entertaining biography.

We have at last the authorized biography of Tolstoy. Mr. Aylmer Maude, who has lived in Russia for more than twenty years and known the great philosopher-author intimately for half that period, frankly states his reason for preparing the two-volume biography which has just appeared under the title "The Life of Tolstoy"¹ in these words: "So many of us are interested in Tolstoy and so few seem to understand him." Mr. Maude and his wife have translated, to the delight of the book-loving world, a number of the great Russian's works, and a decade ago they participated in the unsuccessful Tolstoy colony about which so much has been written. Mr. Maude also went to Canada at Tolstoy's wish to make arrangements for the Doukhobor migration, of which he later wrote the history. This present work is sympathetically and understandingly written. A first reading indicates, further, that it is impartial. Mr. Maude



ROSA BONHEUR AT SEVENTY-TWO
(From the painting by Consuelo Fould, Marquise de Grasse)

announces in his preface that the book has been carefully revised by the Countess Tolstoy. The two volumes are illustrated, mostly with portraits, some of them new to American readers. There is

¹ The Life of Tolstoy. By Aylmer Maude. Dodd, Mead & Co. 1152 pp., ill. \$6.



HELENA MODJESKA

(As she appeared in New York "off the stage" in 1900)

also an appendix containing a chronology of Tolstoy's life, a list of his writings, and a bibliography of works about him.

The first volume of an ambitious extensive "Life of Benjamin Disraeli,"² by William F. Monypenny, has just been issued by the Macmillans. The period between 1804 and 1837 is covered in this volume, which is made up largely of letters, papers and documents. There are a number of interesting portraits and other illustrations. The publishers do not announce how many other volumes there are to be of this work or when the succeeding volumes will appear.

"The Luther of Anatomy" is the honorable title long ago bestowed on Andreas Vesalius, of Brussels, by Mr. Henry Morley, the English essayist. Vesalius lived in the sixteenth century, when the science of anatomy shared with religion the need of radical reforms. How he revolutionized the physiological teachings and the surgical practice of his day, made many new discoveries, and overthrew many ancient superstitions, is well told by Dr. James Moores Ball in a beautifully printed and illustrated volume issued from the Medical Science Press of St. Louis.³ This is a truly *de luxe* book, printed on heavy Normandy vellum, with deckle edges and in quarto size.

What may be properly called the authorized biography of Cecil Rhodes has at last appeared. It is a work in two volumes under the full title "The Life and Times of the Right Honorable Cecil

² Life of Benjamin Disraeli. By William F. Monypenny. Macmillan. 400 pp. \$3.

³ Andrew Vesalius: The Reformer of Anatomy. By James Moores Ball, M.D. St. Louis: Medical Science Press. 149 pp., ill. \$5.

John Rhodes,"¹ and has been written by Hon. Sir Lewis Michell, a member of the Executive Council of Cape Colony. Sir Lewis Michell is one of the chief executors and trustees of the Rhodes estate, appointed by the will of the late statesman, and he has had access to all the private and official papers of Mr. Rhodes. The biography, which is written in the deliberate, judicial style of a high-class English review, attempts to give a dispassionate judgment on Rhodes, and to portray the real man as he appeared to his personal friends and to his political opponents. The biographer, who dedicates the work to "all who love the British Empire," maintains that Cecil Rhodes was a great man, "great even in his faults, with a passionate belief and pride in the character and destiny of his country to lead the van of civilization, and with a robust determination to do something in his time and prime for the Anglo-Saxon race and for the betterment of humanity." There are a number of illustrations and some valuable notes in the appendix, including the text of the charter of incorporation of the British South Africa Company.

A little over sixteen years ago there appeared in England a story entitled "Pharais," which was described in the preface as "written deeply in the Celtic spirit and from the Celtic standpoint." The name appended to this was that of a woman, "Fiona Macleod." This work received unstinted praise from the critics for its literary form and the haunting poetry of the ideas set forth in it. During the decade following, eight or ten other volumes appeared signed by the same author, whose actual identity was not revealed. Then it became known that the author was William Sharp, the English critic and writer of poetic prose, whose championship for the revival of Celtic literature was well known. "Sometimes," he wrote in a letter quoted in his memoirs, which have just been published under the editorship of his widow, "I am tempted to believe I am half a woman, and so far saved as I am by the hazard of chance from what a woman can be made to suffer if one let the light of the common day illuminate the avenues and vistas of her heart." The life and longings of this man, whose every instinct was literary, are set forth in his letters and from jottings in his notebook and compiled in consecutive form with rare discrimination by Elizabeth A. Sharp. These memoirs make one of the noteworthy biographical works of the season.² The same publisher who brings out the memoirs (Duffield) also publishes a uniform edition of "The Writings of Fiona Macleod," edited by Mrs. Sharp. Four volumes, with illustrations have already come from the press.

Leopold II., the late king of the Belgians, shared with the deposed Abdul Hamid of Turkey and the execrated Nicholas I. of Russia the unenviable distinction of being execrated by most of mankind. His private life and his reported greed in international matters aroused the indignation of the world to such an extent that it is hard for even the average well-informed reader to realize that he was none the less one of the most intelligent and clever rulers of contemporary Europe. A calm, frank, and comprehensive biography of the late Belgian monarch has been written by Dr. Angelo S. Rappoport, author of "The Curse of the Romanoffs." In this

volume, which is entitled "Leopold II., King of the Belgians,"³ Dr. Rappoport traces the career of his subject literally from birth to death and gives us also some interesting sidelights upon the character of the present Belgian ruler. He admits, in closing, that the late king was a rascal. "He was, however, a clever rascal, and Belgium was happier under his rule than many another country under the rule of an honest dullard or hypocritical rogue."

An entertaining, chatty biography of Lewis Carroll⁴ has been written by Miss Belle Moses, whose life story of Louisa May Alcott appeared a year or so ago. While in reality we learn more from this book about how the famous author of "Alice in Wonderland" wrote his books than about his personality, nevertheless frequent charming glimpses of his fascinating personality are afforded. The style is simple and direct. The biography is aptly characterized by one reviewer as showing a great deal of "legitimate imaginative sympathy."

It is a task well worth doing—and, moreover, very well done—that Mary Roberts Bangs has accomplished in her story of "Jeanne d'Arc: The Maid of France."⁵ There is none of the historical, ecclesiastical, or national controversy so usually associated with the "Maid's" life in this book. It is a simple, direct story of her life. There is a frontispiece in color.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

A trip through the Hartz Mountains, following the footsteps of Heine, has been described very charmingly by Mr. Henry James Forman. The title of the volume, "In the Footprints of Heine,"⁶ would indicate a literary pilgrimage. However, although Mr. Forman's *Hartzreise* was made according to Heine's program, the poet's trip served him more as a tourist guide than as a poetical inspiration. There is a mingled flavor of life and letters about the description that lingers very pleasantly in the memory. Frequent quotations from Heine, Goethe, and other German poets seem to come spontaneously to the writer's mind and add to the charm of the volume. There is, moreover, a certain boyish directness and enthusiasm about the account of the trip that is seductive enough to make the reader wish that he himself might make the same journey. There are some very appropriate illustrations.

To all cultured people, whether devout or not, Palestine has always been and probably always will remain the Holy Land. It would seem, therefore, that there were no limit to the number of descriptive works of this region that the general public will buy and read. Robert Hichens and Jules Guérin have collaborated in a very sumptuous work on the Holy Land,⁷ Mr. Hichens writing the sympathetic interpretive text and M. Guérin supplying the striking illustrations. Most of these are based on photographs taken by one of the collaborators. There are forty-two half-tones, most of them in color.

¹ Leopold II., King of the Belgians. By Angelo S. Rappoport. Sturgis & Walton Company. 285 pp., ill. \$3.

² Lewis Carroll. By Belle Moses. Appletons. 296 pp., por., \$1.25.

³ Jeanne d'Arc: The Maid of France. By Mary Rogers Bangs. Houghton Mifflin Company. 351 pp., ill. \$1.25.

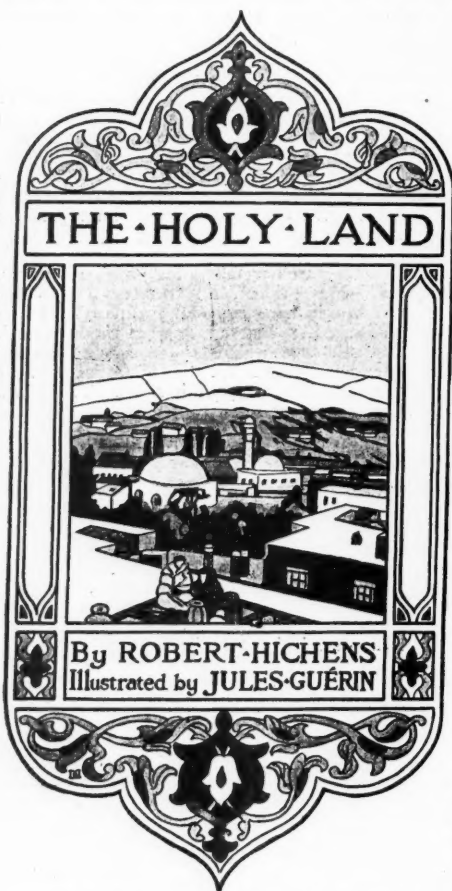
⁴ In the Footprints of Heine. By Henry James Forman. Houghton Mifflin Company. 256 pp., ill. \$2.

⁵ The Holy Land. By Robert Hichens. Century. 302 pp., ill. \$6.

¹ The Life of the Honorable Cecil John Rhodes. By Sir Lewis Michell. Mitchell Kennerley. 2 vols., 688 pp., ill. \$7.50.

² William Sharp: A Memoir. By Elizabeth A. Sharp. Duffield & Co. 433 pp., ill. \$3.

It will come as a new claim to most readers of historical works that destiny has laid upon the Servian people "a trusteeship as guardians of the chief strategic position in the Balkan peninsula and keepers of the great gateway between Europe and the Orient." It did not need, however, so ambitious a claim to make interesting and valuable the scholarly two-volume work on "The Servian People"¹ which has recently been brought out by



A NEW VOLUME ON THE HOLY LAND

(The cover design of the recently published book by Robert Hichens and Jules Guérin)

Prince Lazarovich-Hreblianovich, with the collaboration of his wife. The dignity and importance implied in the words which we have quoted from the preface to this work indicate the patriotic fervor of the author, who has taken for his subtitle: "Their Past Glory and Their Destiny." The two volumes are copiously illustrated.

A strain of quaint humor and delicate satire relieves "The Caravaners,"² by Elizabeth of German Garden fame, from a sameness that might

¹ The Servian People. By Prince and Princess Lazarovich-Hreblianovich. Scribners. 2 vols., 1161 pp., ill. \$5.

² The Caravaners. By M. A. Arnim. Doubleday, Page & Co. 389 pp., ill. \$1.50.



HENRY JAMES FORMAN ON HIS "HARTZREISE"

(Mr. Forman's new book of travel, "In the Footprints of Heine," is noticed on preceding page)

easily become monotonous. The volume records the interesting experiences and adventures of a stupid, egotistical German baron—one Otto Ottringel—and his pretty young wife, in company with a party of Anglicized cousins and their English friends, caravaning gypsy-fashion through the highroads of Kent and Sussex. The description of the pains and pleasures of civilized nomadic life is excellent and the dialogue crisp and amusing. As a study in contrasting national types of individuals, "Caravaners" carries a secondary interest quite apart from its intention as fiction.

TALES, HISTORIC AND LEGENDARY

In a new book of myths and legends ("Hero-Myths and Legends of the British Race"), Mr. M. I. Ebbutt has endeavored to find and "represent the ideal hero as the mind of early Britain imagined him, together with the study of the characteristics which made this or that particular person, mythical or legendary, a hero to the century which sang or wrote about him." This collection,

³ Hero-Myths and Legends of the British Race. By M. I. Ebbutt. Crowell & Co. 375 pp., ill. \$2.

illustrated with sixty-four full-page pictures, includes tales about the heroic figure of British history, from Beowulf to Hereward the Wake.

A book on heroes by Jacob Riis is sure to be interesting. Mr. Riis' simple, direct, smooth style is the most excellent of mediums for the expression of the workings of his clear, direct, and enthusiastic mind. In "Hero Tales of the Far North"¹ he has given us a collection of stories of the famous names throughout many centuries in the three northern kingdoms: Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. In this illustrated volume it is interesting to note the fact that Mr. Riis has not only considered the doers of thrilling deeds of warfare on land and sea, but those who have achieved the not less important victories of peace "over ignorance, disease, and the unkind moods of Nature herself."

It is almost an ideal combination of writer and illustrator that is given to us in the series of books of legend and story which Mr. Howard Pyle has been bringing out through the press of the Scribners. "The Story of the Grail and the Passing of

Sir Galahad of the Grail



SIR GALAHAD ON HIS TRAVELS

(One of the illustrations from Howard Pyle's "Story of the Grail and the Passing of Arthur")



ALFRUDA, THE WARD OF THE KING OF NORTHUMBRIA, WHOM HERWARD RESCUED FROM THE BEAR
(An illustration from "Hero-Myths and Legends of the British Race," by M. I. Ebbutt)

Arthur"² is the latest of these volumes, excellently printed with large and appealing illustrations. The descriptive style seems to fittingly reflect the spirit of the time and the dignity of the legends.

¹ Hero Tales of the Far North. By Jacob A. Riis. Macmillan. 328 pp., ill. \$1.35.

² The Story of the Grail and the Passing of Arthur. By Howard Pyle. Scribners. 259 pp., ill. \$2.50.

LITERATURE, ART, AND THE DRAMA

That literature by writers native to that section of our country which is rather indefinitely referred to as "the South" has been, until quite recently, "handicapped through a deplorable lack of any discriminating standards by which to judge it," is the theme upon which Mr. Montrose J. Moses has written a useful, comprehensive, and moderately phrased volume which he has entitled: "The Literature of the South."³ Mr. Moses, himself a native of Alabama and enthusiastically loyal to the section of his birth, judiciously observes in his "Foreword" that "while there is a distinctive literature of the South, there is and has been much literary activity in the South which has contributed little or nothing to the sectional development." It is of the literature that mirrors the distinct type evolved by the social forces distinctively Southern that he writes. The book is separated into divisions coinciding with various periods—the Colonial, the Revolutionary, the Ante-Bellum, the Civil War period, and the New South. From Captain John Smith to the present-day authors, the course of the literary expression of our Southern life is followed. The volume is illustrated, the frontispiece being a portrait of Sidney Lanier.

"The Old Virginia Gentleman"⁴ is the title of a volume of sketches by George W. Bagby, a Virginian whose writings have considerably outlived their author. In an introduction to the volume, Mr. Thomas Nelson Page writes appreciatively of

³ The Literature of the South. By Montrose J. Moses. Crowell & Co. 511 pp., ill. \$2.50.

⁴ The Old Virginia Gentleman and Other Sketches. By George W. Bagby. Scribners. 312 pp., por. \$1.50.

Bagby's contributions to our literature and notably of his faithful pictures of the ante-bellum life in tidewater and southern Virginia. This somewhat belated recognition of Bagby's delightful essays will be noted with pleasure, we are sure, by all loyal Virginians.



HANS EGEDE, THE DANISH MISSIONARY TO ICELAND
(Reproduced from "Hero Tales of the Far North," by Jacob Riis, noticed on preceding page)

A discussion of Spanish painting,¹ by Charles H. Caffin, considers the subject from the historical, biographical, and critical points of view. Mr. Caffin has a suggestive and entertaining style. He shows in this book how the characteristics of Spanish painting were scholarly, a product of the genius of the race affected by local conditions. He regards the painting of Philip IV., now in the National Gallery at Madrid (which we reproduce here), as one of the most characteristic and effective of the portraits by Velasquez.

"The Qualities of Men,"² by Joseph Jastrow, professor in the University of Wisconsin, is a thoughtful contribution to the literature of optimism. The material of the essay, as stated by the author, has borne the test of use as a commencement address and as a lecture at Columbia University. The nine chapters, written from the viewpoint of the trained psychologist, are analytical of the qualities of men and their values in "growth, education, and vocation." Their conclusions give great encouragement to those who feel themselves handicapped by birth or by insufficient education and go to show that we have as yet touched only the borderland of the possibilities of human development and the attainment of creative power. Mr. Jastrow's style is lucid and entirely free from obscure technical verbiage.

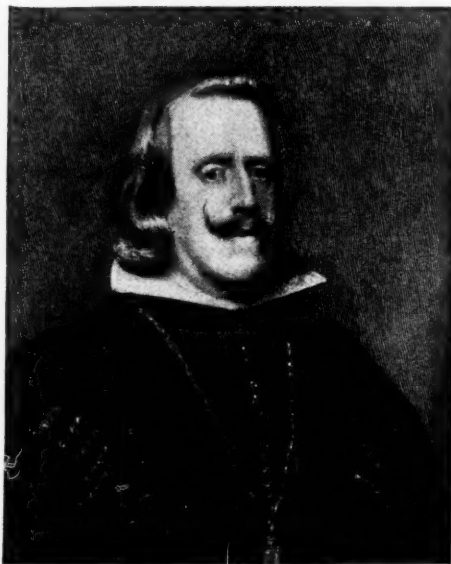
A majority of the noteworthy addresses, essays, and magazine articles nowadays eventually get into type between covers. In this more permanent form we have received a number of little volumes

¹ The Story of Spanish Painting. By Charles H. Caffin. Century. 203 pp., ill. \$1.20.

² The Qualities of Men. By Joseph Jastrow. Houghton, Mifflin Company. 183 pp. \$1.

of stimulating and well-written essays on ideas, issues, and principles that are receiving earnest consideration by thoughtful Americans. These include: "The Durable Satisfaction of Life," by Charles W. Eliot (Crowell); "The Love of Books and Reading," by Oscar Kuhns (Holt); "How to Judge a Book," by Edwin L. Shuman (Houghton, Mifflin); "The New Laokoön" (an essay on the confusion of the arts), by Irving Babbott (Houghton, Mifflin); "Little Problems of Married Life," by William George Jordan (Revell); "The Confession of a Rebellious Wife," anonymous (Small, Maynard); "Making Life Worth While," by Herbert Wescott Fisher (Doubleday, Page); "Old People," by Harriet E. Paine (Houghton, Mifflin).

Among the publications worthy of attention on the part of the lover of poetry that have appeared during the past few weeks, we note the following: "The Song Lore of Ireland," by Redfern Mason (Wessels & Bissell); "The Poems of Oliver Goldsmith," illustrated, with a biographical and critical introduction by Horatio Sheafe Krans (Putnam); "The Poetic New World," compiled by Lucy H. Humphrey (Holt); "The Gold-Gated West," by Samuel L. Simpson (Lippincott); "In Various Moods," by Irving Bacheller (Harpers); "The Closed Book," by Leolyn Louise Everett (Wessels & Bissell); "Rhymes of Homes," by Burges Johnson (Crowell); "Songs of Cheer," by John Kendrick Bangs (Sherman, French & Co.); "Derby Day in the Yukon," by Yukon Bill (George H.



PHILIP IV, BY VELASQUEZ

(This painting is in the National Gallery, in Madrid. It is reproduced here from "The Story of Spanish Painting," by Charles N. Caffin)

Doran Company); "The Song of the Stone Wall," with a portrait frontispiece, by Helen Keller (Century); "Sonnets to a Lover," by Myrtle Reed (Putnam); "Song-Surf," by Cale Young Rice (Doubleday, Page); "The Town Down the River," by Edwin Arlington Robinson (Scribners); "The Dream-Road," by William D. Gould (Sherman,

French); "The Iron Muse," by John Curtis Underwood (Putnam); "Darius Green and His Flying Machine," by John T. Trowbridge, illustrated (Houghton, Mifflin); "Poems," by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer (Macmillan); "The Earth Cry," by Theodosia Garrison (Mitchell Kennerley); "A Manual of Spiritual Fortification," by Louise Collier Willcox (Harpers); "Bonbons," by F. P. Savinien (Broadway Publishing Company); "Women's Eyes," translated from the Sanskrit by Prof. Arthur William Ryder (Robertson, San Francisco); "Morituri," by Hermann Sudermann, translated by Archibald Alexander (Scribners); "Sigurd," by Arthur Peterson (Jacobs & Co.); "The Nigger," by Edward Sheldon (Macmillan); "The Little Singer and Other Verses," by Emily Sargent Lewis (Lippincott); "Holiday Plays," by Marguerite Merington (Duffield), and "Pansies and Rosemary," by Eben E. Rexford (Lippincott).

A play, strikingly entitled "Justice," by John Galsworthy, has during the past few months so impressed the British Home Secretary that he has ordered an investigation of prisons throughout the country, and a thorough reform of the British penal system is impending. "Justice" is a tragedy in four acts. The story centers around the unsuccessful effort of one of the most learned of British lawyers to secure the acquittal of a weakling lad who has "raised" a check. The counsel, in a savagely impressive appeal, recites all the evil that will come to the young man from his incarceration in a prison cell. His plea is an indictment of the British penal system. Sentence, however, is imposed and the "illogical wooden uniformity" of the criminal law is further exposed in the sentence as delivered by the judge. There is some very strong writing in the play. In book form it is issued by the Scribners.

VOLUMES ON RELIGIOUS THEMES

The national interest in the betterment of everything that goes to make up country life has been gradually extended from the purely material things—such as crops, methods of communication, and farm machinery—to the improvement of management in the schools, the elevation of the social life, and the stimulation of the churches to renewed effort. It is to this last point that the Rev. J. O. Ashenhurst, himself a preacher in charge of a church in a small Ohio town, devotes himself in vigorous, stimulating language in his book, "The Day of the Country Church."² That day, the time of its great opportunity, Mr. Ashenhurst believes is just dawning. Instead of being a thing of the past, he contends that the country church is "a factor of increasing importance in the combination of forces that are operating for the uplift of the rural districts in social and religious life." Having worked out from his own practical experience many outlines and suggestions of methods by which the country church can become the dominant factor in the upbuilding of character among the young, Mr. Ashenhurst sets forth his ideas lucidly and convincingly.

The books on religious subjects brought out during the present season include several volumes worthy of note. We should not forget to mention here Dr. Edward Scribner Ames' "Psychology on

Religious Experience" (Houghton, Mifflin), Dr. D. W. Bornemann's study of "Jesus as Problem, Teacher, Personality, and Force" (Funk & Wagnalls), Dr. Josiah Strong's "My Religion in Everyday Life" (Baker & Taylor), Amos R. Wells' "Why We Believe in the Bible" (Christian Endeavor Society), Björklund's "Death and Resur-



GEORGE W. BAGBY

(Author of "The Old Virginia Gentleman")

rection," translated from the Swedish by J. E. Fries (Open Court), and Rev. William H. Guyer's excellent little study of Arminius (published by the author, at Harrisburg, Pa.).

Four little volumes containing real Christmas stories, which should be read in the days immediately before the holiday itself, are: "A Christmas Mystery," by W. J. Locke (John Lane Company); "The Christmas Day in the Evening," by Grace S. Richmond (Doubleday, Page); and "A German Christmas Eve," translated from the original of Heinrich Seidel by Jane H. White (Abbey Company).

BOOKS OF REFERENCE

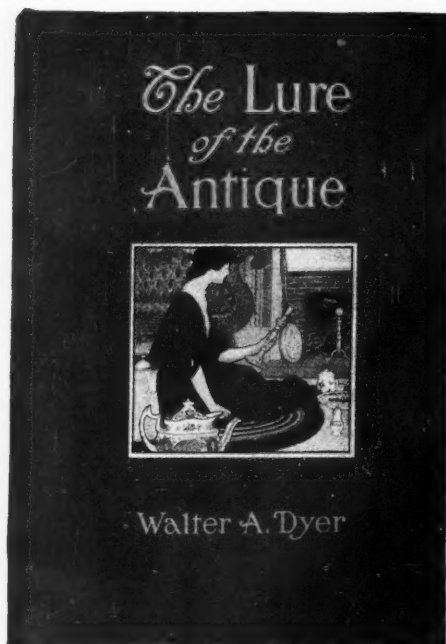
The last volume of that very excellent and indispensable work of reference on musical subjects—"Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians"³—has at last come from the press. This fifth volume, containing subjects under the letters T to Z, with appendices, contains, among a mass of other important subjects, the following pre-eminently important ones: "Tchaikovski," "Temperament," "Tone," "Verdi," "Violin," "Voice," "Richard Wagner," and "Welsh Music." The entire work, as we have had occasion to note before, is very satisfactorily printed. It has been brought out under the general editorship of Mr. J. A. Fuller-Maitland.

There may be, says Mr. Walter A. Dyer in his

¹ Justice. By John Galsworthy. Scribners. 109 pp. 60 cents.

² The Day of the Country Church. By Rev. J. O. Ashenhurst. Funk & Wagnalls. 208 pp. \$1.

³ Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians, Vol. V. Edited by J. A. Fuller-Maitland. Macmillan. 672 pp., ill. \$5.



THE COVER DESIGN OF WALTER A. DYER'S NEW BOOK ON ANTIQUES

book, "The Lure of the Antique,"¹ plenty of good Americans who can read the inscriptions on Faneuil Hall or the Old State House, in Boston, "without a hint of an inward thrill," but that American is rare—if he exists at all—however practical-minded, "who can hold in his hand his great-great-grandmother's Betty lamp, or sit in his great-great-grandfather's Windsor chair, without some slight sentiment." Our American patriotism, Mr. Dyer reminds us, centers so much about our homes and about the hearthstones of our forebears that our fondness for antique house-furnishings is quite natural. Wisely dispensing with any long or oratorical preliminary, Mr. Dyer rapidly, after a few introductory paragraphs, brings us to the question: "What are antiques good for anyway?" He then proceeds to take us through the whole list of old furniture, tableware, lamps and candlesticks, pottery, glassware, brass and copper utensils, and other antiques. In simple, direct style he gives us advice as to the value of old pieces, where they may be found, and how they should be restored and preserved. All through the book runs the fine feeling of one who understands "the charm that rests in a rare old piece of mahogany." The volume is copiously illustrated.

Among the reference-book enterprises of the current year two of the most important have to do with religious literature. "The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge"² is now well along in the process of publication. The

eighth volume, covering all the letters N and O and portions of M and P, having been issued from the press of the Funk & Wagnalls Company during the past month. There are many timely and interesting topics treated in this volume, among which one that has broad sociological as well as religious interest is "The Peace Movement" by the secretary of the Peace Society, Benjamin F. Trueblood. Two other entirely new articles which have been called out by the exigencies of contemporary history are "The Layman's Missionary Movement," by John Campbell White, and "Negro Education and Evangelization," by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

The ninth volume of the "Catholic Encyclopedia,"³ which also appeared last month, covers the major part of the letter L and the first part of the letter M. The articles on Pope Leo XIII., Lourdes and Martin Luther give the Catholic viewpoint upon topics that are interesting to non-Catholic readers. The same thing may be said of the sketches of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Mary Tudor.

INTERNATIONAL AND INTER-RACIAL PROBLEMS

Captain Mahan has some sort of irresistible logic that he works into his studies of world politics. From the simplest, most fundamental proposition he leads the reader by logical stages to a conclusion from which there is no escape. In a masterly sketch of international relations at the present time,⁴ Captain Mahan has traced the bearing of world conditions upon American institutions. The existing balance of forces in Europe is shown by this philosophic writer to have an inevitable effect upon the two leading external policies of the United States: the Monroe Doctrine and the Open Door.

The writers are few who would have the temerity to attempt a popular treatment, in a single volume, of the complicated problems involved in continued white supremacy over the yellow, brown, and black races. Still fewer, possibly, are those who have the equipment for such an undertaking. Of Mr. B. L. Putnam Weale, author of "The Conflict of Color,"⁵ it may at least be said that years of observation in many lands and among many peoples of diverse race origin have fitted him to present in a striking way the elements of these problems. Whether a world-wide race struggle is threatened or not, it is essential that adjustments between the races be made and the principles and facts set forth by this author are highly important in securing such adjustments.

While "The Conflict of Color" is a broad discussion of the world problem of race supremacy, Sir Harry H. Johnston's capacious volume on "The Negro in the New World"⁶ is more limited in scope confining its view to the black race as it has been observed and studied by the author in its American habitat. The text is almost encyclopedic in its statement of facts about the American negro and is accompanied by nearly 400 graphic illustrations.

¹The Lure of the Antique. Edited by Charles G. Herbermann, Ph.D., LL.D. Robert Appleton Company. Vol. IX. 800 pp. \$8.

²The Interest of America in International Conditions. By Captain A. T. Mahan. Little, Brown & Co. 212 pp. \$1.50.

³The Conflict of Color. By B. L. Putnam Weale. Macmillan. 341 pp. \$2.

⁴The Negro in the New World. By Sir Harry H. Johnston. Macmillan. 499 pp. ill. \$6.

¹The Lure of the Antique. By Walter A. Dyer. Century. 499 pp., ill. \$2.40.

²The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge. Edited by Samuel Macauley Jackson, D.D., LL.D. Funk & Wagnalls Company. Vol. VIII. 518 pp., ill. \$5.

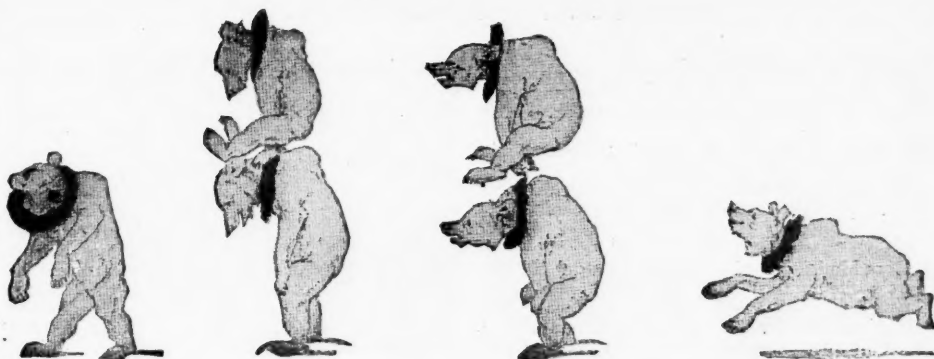


ILLUSTRATION (REDUCED) FROM "THE ANIMAL TRAINER"

THE SEASON'S BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

THREE books come from the pens of English masters of story-telling this year—Kipling's "Rewards and Fairies," Barrie's "Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens," and Eden Philpotts's "The Flint Heart."

Rudyard Kipling says in his introduction to "Rewards and Fairies," illustrated by Frank Craig (Doubleday, Page), that Puck, who told the stories to the brother and sister, Dan and Una, gave the children power—

"To see what they could see and hear what they could hear,

Though it should have happened three thousand year."

Certainly it is the pen of Kipling that can give a reader power to see happenings of anything, under any circumstances, at any time, and a child cannot read these stories without inculcating in himself the love of observation.

J. M. Barrie in his "Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens" (Scribners), in the form of a fairy story, settles the first questions of children in regard to their advent into the world, by picturing a pre-existence on an island in fairyland. Barrie's observation of life is so thoroughly that of the artist that there is about ten times as much imagery in the book as in the average child's story. The illustrations by Arthur Rackham are no less genuinely artistic.



Illustration (reduced) from "Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens"

Eden Philpotts need not expect great credit for his invention in "The Flint Heart" (Dutton), illustrated by Charles Folkard, but as he is a true story-teller, it makes little difference as to the subject-matter he handles. There is always a bit of humor on every page, so that we skim through the book easily.

FAIRY LORE

Andrew Lang's book this year, which he makes

very clear in the preface is translated mostly by Mrs. Lang, is entitled "The Lilac Fairy Book" (Longmans, Green). It is beautifully illustrated, as is the rest of the series, by H. J. Ford. The stories, as usual, are grewsome and blood-thirsty, although



Cover (reduced) from "A Child's Book of Old Verses"

Mr. Lang says in the same preface that he hates cruelty. Perhaps in next year's book he will tell us it is Mrs. Lang who loves the cruelty.

Less cruel are the tales in "The Fairy Ring," edited by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith (Doubleday, Page), illustrated by Elizabeth MacKinsty; "The Folk Tales Every Child Should Know," edited by H. W. Mabie (Doubleday, Page), illustrated by W. W. Fawcett; and "The Folk Tales from Many Lands," retold by Lillian Gask (Crowell), with illustrations by Willy Pogany, that are well designed for book decoration, the lettering of the chapter headings being perfect examples of the chirographer's art.

The illustrations by "Puck" in "Giant-Land,"

by Roland Quez (Putnam), are very effective and there are so many that as the young folks turn the pages they will read on and on with lively expectation, to see what the next picture is about.

A new L. Frank Baum story is "The Emerald City of Oz" (Reilly & Britton), illustrated by John R. Neill, both in color and black and white, in a better style than in the previous Oz books.

TWICE-TOLD TALES

Dora Madeley Ford has retold the story of "The Heroic Life and Exploits of Siegfried, the Dragon-Slayer" (Crowell), and Stephen Reid has made colored pictures for the book that are well printed, being drawn somewhat in the style of Arthur Rackham's illustrations.

"An Old, Old Story Book," by Eva March Tappan (Houghton, Mifflin), consists of Old Testament stories. We cannot quite see, however, why the wording is not changed to a more simple vernacular.



Illustration (reduced) from
"Alice's Adventures in
Wonderland"

certainly make very attractive book embellishments.

"Ten Boys from History," by Kate Dickinson Sweetser (Duffield), illustrated by George Alfred Williams, tells us of Peter of Haarlem, David Faragut, Mozart, and others.

In our times, when the Peace Congresses are held at The Hague, and "The Christ of the Andes" is erected, and when nature studies are taking the place of sanguine hunter's tales, it seems proper that a book telling the story of the life of St. Francis of Assisi should be published. "God's Troubadour," by Sophie Jewett (Crowell), tells of that hero of the middle ages, who strove so beautifully to inculcate in the hearts of his brothers a love of peace, and who taught so gently, even if somewhat quixotically, the brotherhood of the animal kingdom. The author's style is simple and flowing, well suited to the subject.

NEW EDITIONS

If the older generations only were to be considered, one would almost wave aside impetuously any new illustrations for "Alice in Wonderland," by Lewis Carroll (Cassell), so sure are we that John Tenniel's pictures were the veritable images of the story's characters. One must, however, remem-



Illustration (reduced) from
"The Listen to Me Stories"



Illustration (reduced) from
"The Fairy Ring"

ber that a new generation appears on this terrestrial globe occasionally, and it, having no preconceived notion of Alice's appearance, might accept another designer's pictures without question. So perhaps it is all right for Charles Robinson to attempt the problem of illustrating the book, for certainly his page decorations are executed with a sureness of touch that is fascinating.

Herbert P. Williams has abridged "Ivanhoe" and "The Talisman," illustrated by Varian (Appleton), leaving out Scott's tiresome descriptions, thereby making these fascinating stories more readable in this hurried age.

PICTURE BOOKS

The most attractive picture book of the year is undoubtedly "A Child's Book of Old Verses," se-



Illustration (reduced) from "A Wonder Book"

lected and illustrated by Jessie Willcox Smith (Duffield). The color printing, as has been usual in the last few years where Miss Smith's colored drawings have been reproduced, is really marvelous. One might do well to buy the book for the nursery, extract carefully the color prints, and frame them for wall decorations.

Second to Miss Smith's book is "A Wonder Book and Tanglewood Tales," by Nathaniel Hawthorne, illustrated in his best style by Maxfield Parrish (Duffield). Of course Hawthorne cannot go too often into American homes.



Illustration (reduced) from
"Siegfried"



Cover (reduced) of
"Cinderella"

"The Animal Trainer," by P. Guigou, translated from the French by Edgar Mills, illustrated by A. Vimar, is a pleasing sequel to "The Animals in the Ark," by the same author, that we mentioned with favor last year.

In "The Red Magic Book," by Alden Arthur Knipe, illustrated by Emilie Benson Knipe (Doubleday, Page), the drawing is decidedly amateurish and lacking in decorative quality. The novelty of the book is due to a sheet of red mica, which is inserted between the pages, the use of which will entertain and amuse the younger children, as it enables them to change the illustrations from the sober to the ludicrous.



Illustration (reduced) from
"Old Mother West Wind"



Illustration (reduced) from
"Giant-Land"

Two books by John Rae are "The Pies and the Pirates" (Duffield) and "Why" (Dodd, Mead). In the first there is an additional scissors supplement of shadow pictures which will please the little tots. The latter book "Why" will also afford entertainment because of the unique arrangement of a mirror as a part of the cover decoration, which when removed serves to reflect the answers, written backwards, to the different riddles propounded on the opposite pages.

"The Little Gingerbread Man," by G. H. P. (Putnam), contains pictures by Robert Gaston Herbert, drawn with artistic freedom and printed with more than usual good taste in regard to the color harmony.

"Cinderella," with colored pictures, is one of "The Turnover Books," (Reilly & Britton).

A LA CHANTECLER

"Chicken World," drawn by E. Boyd Smith (Putnam), is a folio volume and every page is nine-tenths picture, so we have a whole farm-yard

of big ducks and big chickens, and ducklets and chicks, with cleverly introduced plant details of currant bushes, asparagus tips, cabbages, and onions. It should have been better printed.

"Old Mother West Wind," by Thornton W. Burgess (Little, Brown), contains a number of short chapters about Grandfather Frog, Reddy Fox, and Peter Rabbit. George Kerr's pictures are well drawn; there ought to be four times as many.



Illustration (reduced) from
"The Other Sylvia"



Illustration (reduced) from
"Rewards and Fairies"

In "The Blowing Away of Mr. Bushy Tail," by Edith B. Davidson, illustrated in color by Clara E. Atwood (Duffield), the author writes without waste of words like Mr. Burgess.

"Wolf, the Storm Leader," by Frank Caldwell (Dodd, Mead), is a story of a wolf in the sledge train of "Ely," a well-known Alaskan mail-carrier, who visited President Roosevelt, at Washington.

G. E. Theodore Roberts understands his ground very thoroughly and his pictures of his life in the Canadian wilds in "Comrades of the Trails" (L. C. Page), illustrated by Charles Livingstone Bull, are veritable snapshots from nature.

"Lives of the Fur Folk," by M. D. Haviland, an English author (Longmans, Green), describes the superstitions of animals. Studies are made of four animals, the fox, the rabbit, the cat, and the badger. The illustrations by E. Caldwell are distributed through the margins of the pages in the



Illustration (reduced) from
"The Flint Heart"



Illustration (reduced) from
"Two Boys in the Tropics"

manner that Ernest Thompson Seton followed in his animal books of ten years ago.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' BOOKS

In "The Crashaw Brothers," by Arthur Stanwood Pier (Houghton, Mifflin), illustrated by Varian, the vernacular used, from the first page, shows that the author is thoroughly familiar with the sports and school life of boys.

"The Lakerim Cruise," written by Rupert Hughes (Century), illustrated by C. M. Relyea, gives the adventures of twelve boys in a canoe on the Mississippi.

A book which we can recommend with enthusiasm, because of its unhackneyed subject-matter, is "Two Boys in the Tropics," by Elisa Haldeman Figyelmessy (Macmillan), illustrated from photographs. This book is written by the wife of the



Cover (reduced) from "The Gingerbread Man"

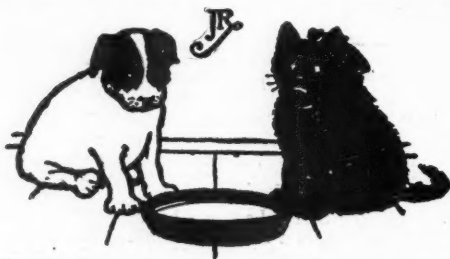


Illustration (reduced) from "The Red Magic Book"

former United States consul to British Guiana, who was for twenty years a resident of South America, so the information as to the customs of the people and the descriptions of tropical plants and animals are authentic.

"The Fugitive Freshman" and "A Cadet of the Black Star Line" are two other books which are sure to be enjoyed by boy readers. They are both written by Ralph D. Paine (Scribners). The first is illustrated by E. Dalton Stevens and the latter by George Varian.

Among other books for girls we can recommend are "Philippa at Halycon," by Katherine Holland

Brown (Scribners), which is a story of life in a Western girls' college, and a similar story, "Frolics at Fairmount," by Etta Anthony Baker (Little, Brown)—a book full of girls' frolics at a boarding school on the Hudson.

"The Other Sylvia," by Nina Rhoades (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard) is a sweet story for little girls.

Evelyn Stein writes "A Little Shepherd of Provence," illustrated by Diantha Horne Marlowe (L. C. Page), in a straightforward, gentle style, well suited to the homely tale of peasant life.

In "The Listen To Me Stories" (E. P. Dutton) the author, Alicia Aspinwall, shows an ability to write dialogue in a crisp way that makes easy reading.

HELPFUL AND DIDACTIC BOOKS

A splendid way to teach natural history is through the form of a story such as "The Prince and his Ants," by Vamba, translated from the Italian by S. F. Woodruff and edited by Vernon L. Kellogg (Holt).



Illustration (reduced) from "Wonderland of Stamps"

We cannot have too many such books as "The Wonderland of Stamps," by W. Dwight Burroughs (Stokes), illustrated with a number of cuts, and "Earth and Sky," by Julia E. Rogers, illustrations from photographs and drawings (Doubleday, Page).

The time has come when those instructing the young realize that the history they teach should not be exclusively the narration of battles and elections. The commercial development of the country, and the manners and customs of its people, are just as important matters for the youth to ponder over. In Tudor Jenk's "When America Became a Nation" (Crowell) we have an admirable book for teaching such phases of history. It tells of such things as Fulton's steamboat, the locomotive, of McCormick's reaper, and of the development of the West and South.

Teachers are utilizing the dramatic idea in teaching conception and observation more and more every year. It is, therefore, not stretching a point to say that there is a veritable demand for such a volume as "Harper's Book of Little Plays," illustrated by Howard Pyle and others, which Madeleine D. Barnum, of the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, has edited, containing six child plays by American authors.

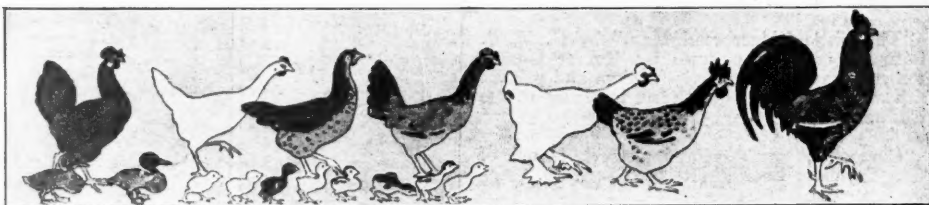


ILLUSTRATION (REDUCED) FROM "CHICKEN WORLD"



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by removing dead scales, freeing the pores and substantially increasing the resisting power of the scalp tissues.

IMPARTS VITALITY TO THE HAIR

by the foregoing and—by bringing the blood to the scalp, thus increasing its nutrition.

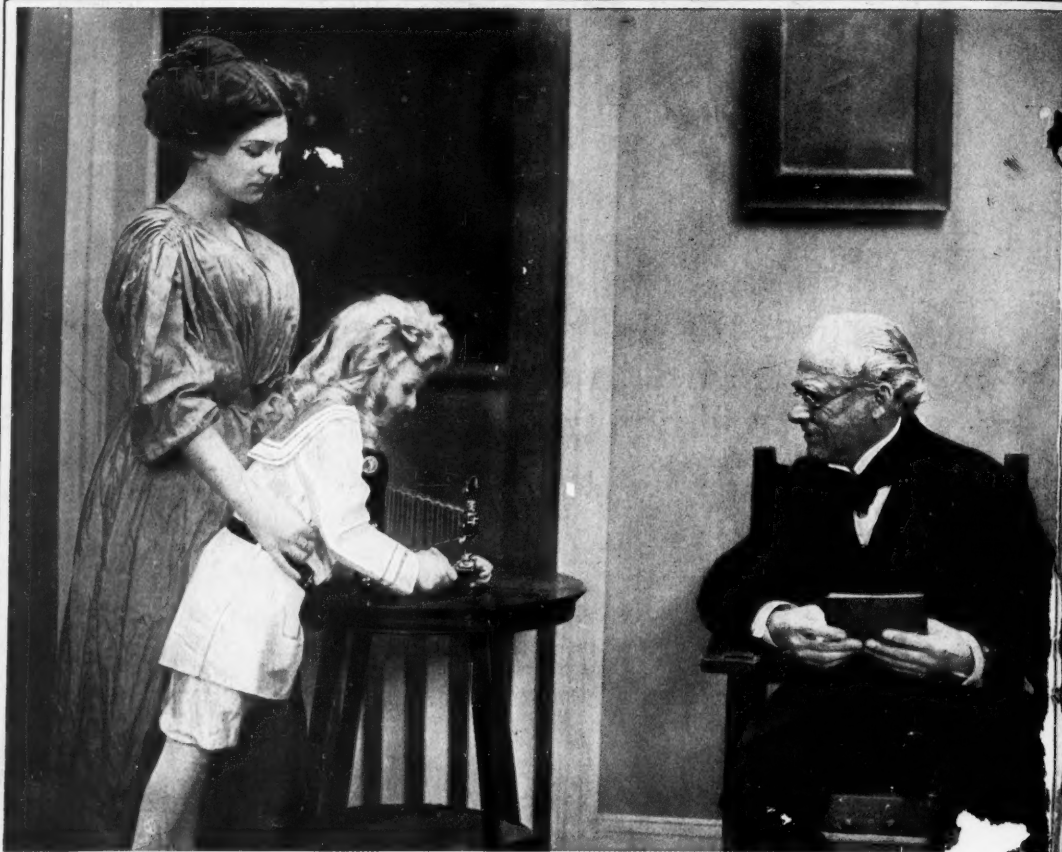
PREVENTS PREMATURE BALDNESS

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